# The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5896. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

## METZ AND NANCY.

### Evacuation of Both Places by the French.

### The Prussians Enter as the French Withdraw.

### Gen. McMahon Retires to Toul, Toward Paris.

### King William's Head-quarters Between Metz and Saarbruck.

### Conflicting Statements Regarding the Siege of Strasbourg.

### Exciting Debate in the Chambers on a Committee of Defense.

### Rejection of the Measure by a Large Majority.

### The Galleries Cleared and the Doors Closed During the Debate.

### Official Intelligence Published by the Government.

### Gigantic Efforts to Put Paris in a State of Defense.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

**Evacuation of Metz and Nancy by the French and their Occupation by the Prussians—Defeat of a Detachment of French—Prussian Head-Quarters in France.**

London, Aug. 14.—Advices from Metz state that the French Army have been withdrawn to the west bank of the Moselle. Marshal McMahon is at Toul, twelve miles west of Nancy.

[Toul is a fortified town of about 7,000 inhabitants, situated on the left bank of the Moselle, twelve miles west of Nancy. It is on the railroad from Paris to Strasbourg, and is a military station of some importance, having an arsenal and barracks for cavalry and infantry. The town is largely engaged in manufactures of lace, calico and hardware. It has a Gothic cathedral, built in the fifteenth century, and near by are Chalybeate Springs, of considerable note.—Ed. Times.]

METZ CUT OFF.

The evacuation of Metz is considered certain. The Prussian cavalry have destroyed a portion of the railroad between Frouard and Paris, cutting off supplies and forage for the French troops sheltered under the glacis of Metz.

RETREAT OF THE EMPEROR.

Later.—The Emperor Napoleon's retreat from Metz is fully confirmed.

PRUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF NANCY.

Paris, Aug. 14—Noon.—There is nothing new from the head-quarters of the army. Telegraphic communication was interrupted yesterday between Paris and Nancy. Last night the authorities at Toul sent a dispatch to Paris stating that Nancy had been occupied by a Prussian detachment. The news is confirmed this morning.

London, Aug. 14.—The Prussians have occupied Nancy, which had been evacuated by the French.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

London, Aug. 14.—A special dispatch from Hagnenau, dated today, says McMahon's army evacuated Nancy yesterday on the approach of the Crown Prince's army, and retreated across the Moselle to the fortress of Toul. The French destroyed the fine bridge of seven arches which spanned the river. The forces of the Crown Prince now occupy Nancy and Frouard, at a junction on the Paris and Strasbourg Railroad.

THE PRUSSIANS IN NANCY.

Paris, Aug. 14.—The *Esperance*, of Nancy, states that, after all the French soldiers had left the city, the Prussians took possession on Friday evening at 4 o'clock, when the Mayor was ordered to present himself before the commander of the Prussian forces. The town was made to pay 50,000 francs. Requisitions were also issued for large quantities of rations and forage. The Prussians have torn up the railroad, and cut down the telegraph.

THE AFFAIR AT PONT-A-MOUSSON.

The Prussians attacked Pont-a-Mousson, driving out the French, but subsequently fell back to the main body. The head-quarters of the united armies of Frederick Charles and Gen. Steinmetz are at Herry, on a direct line with Saarbrück, and within twenty miles of Metz. Large quantities of stores were captured in the environs of Metz. Gen. Frossard's division lost all its supplies.

PRUSSIANS DECLINE A BATTLE.

Paris, Aug. 14.—The French yesterday offered battle to the Prussians, but they did not accept.

WHAT THE PRUSSIANS MAY EXPECT.

If the French are defeated at Metz, the Prussians will find another army at Chalons, and another at Paris.

ANOTHER PRUSSIAN VICTORY.

A dispatch from Nancy, via Berlin, dated Saturday night, says that a French battalion, moving toward Metz, was encountered in the morning on the railway near Pont-a-Mousson, and retreated, leaving its baggage trains in the hands of the Prussians.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF KING WILLIAM.

Berlin, Aug. 14.—King William had his head-quarters at Fauiquemont yesterday, half way between Metz and Saarbrück, on the railroad between those cities. General orders have been issued from the royal head-quarters that two francs be paid each man daily, as commutation of rations.

THE PRUSSIANS' PICKETS IN THE VALLEY OF THE MOSELLE.

Paris, Aug. 14.—A dispatch dated Metz, Aug. 13, 11 A. M., says the Prussian pickets yesterday appeared in the valley of the Moselle, and a detachment for a short time held Pont-a-Mousson. A brigade of our (French) cavalry drove them away and made thirty prisoners.

PRUSSIAN SPIES.

More Prussian spies have been arrested in Metz. The French Army is in fine condition.

**The Situation at Strasbourg—Surrender to be Resorted to—Character of the Movement on the City.**

Paris, Aug. 14.—*La Patrie* says that when Strasbourg was invested by the Prussians, it was completely supplied with ammunition, and that all the places likely to be injured by the enemy's shot have been strengthened. Many persons left the town willingly and many others were sent away. Strasbourg, it adds, can only be captured through famine, and it has provisions for many months.

STRASBOURG TO BE STARVED OUT.

The Prussians count on starving out the defenders of Strasbourg without recourse to bombardment.

ALL QUIET ON THE RHINE.

A dispatch dated Colmar, Aug. 13, 3 P. M., from the Prefect to the Minister of the Interior, says all is quiet on the right bank of the Rhine, and that the investment of Strasbourg appears to be but the semblance of an attack.

London, Aug. 15.—It is thought the Prussian demonstration on Strasbourg is only a feint.

REPORTED BOMBARDMENT.

A special dispatch from Carlsruhe, today, says that Strasbourg was bombarded with red-hot shot on Friday, and that the bombardment was resumed on Saturday. The besieged asked for a parley, and were given forty-eight hours to decide whether they would surrender.

**Movements of the French Navy—Capture of a German Bark—Blockade.**

London, Aug. 14.—From Cuxhaven it is stated that nine French iron-clads and avisos are in the offing. The French Admiral, Bouet Willaumez, is off Kiel. A Southampton dispatch says a North German bark, whose name is not given, has been taken into Cherbourg as a prize.

London, Aug. 14.—Preparations for the defense of Paris continue to be energetically pushed forward, and are of a colossal character.

BLOCKADE OF THE GERMAN RIVERS.

London, Aug. 14.—The British Consul at Hamburg telegraphs that the mouths of the rivers Elbe, Eyder, Jahde and Weser are blockaded by the French fleet. The Governor of the Island of Heligoland has refused to grant a pilot permission to conduct a flag-of-truce boat to Cuxhaven.

**Austria and South Germany—No Alliance Formed.**

London, Aug. 14.—The *Staats Anzeiger* publishes a dispatch from Herr Thile, denying that there is any fear of an alliance between Austria and South Germany.

**German Losses in the War—The People of Woerth Treated as Enemies.**

Paris, Aug. 14.—*L'Opinion Nationale* says the German journals admit that their loss in killed and wounded is in the proportion of five to two of the French.

THE PRUSSIANS AND THE PEOPLE OF WOERTH.

The newspapers announce that the Prussians treated the inhabitants of Woerth as enemies because some of the citizens fired upon the German troops.

**Aid for the Wounded French Soldiers—Subscriptions.**

Cincinnati, Aug. 14.—At a meeting of French citizens on Saturday afternoon, a committee was appointed to solicit contributions in aid of the wounded French soldiers. One man offers $1,000. Committees in surrounding towns are to be formed.

## CORPS LEGISLATIF.

**Proposition to Increase the War Loan—Delay in the Payment of Commercial Bills—Committee on Defense—A Secret Debate—Text of the Law on Commercial Paper.**

Paris, Aug. 14.—In the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, M. Jules Simon presented a petition praying that members of religious communities be required to do military service like other citizens. The petition has 3,000 signatures. MM. Arago, Pelletan, Ferry, Raspail and others introduced similar petitions. M. Gambetta moved that a committee be appointed to consider the petitions and report on the same.

PROPOSITION TO INCREASE THE WAR LOAN.

M. Argence demanded that the war loan be raised to 2,500,000,000 francs. The Minister of Finance stated that having consulted with the officers of the Bank of France, he would support the proposition of M. Argence.

FURTHER DELAY IN THE PAYMENT OF BILLS.

M. Chagot moved that the delay in the payment of commercial bills be increased from thirty to forty-five days. The Minister of the Interior answered that the Government was prepared to accept the decision of the Chambers, and only asked for prompt action. The motion was carried by a vote of 252 to 1.

Count Palikao was asked why the name of Leboeuf appeared signed to a decree in the *Journal Officiel*, and replied that the decree was drawn up prior to Leboeuf's resignation. He stated that Marshal Bazaine was now absolute Commander-in-Chief of the army.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE OF DEFENSE.

M. Gambetta desired immediate action on the proposal of M. Jules Favre, resolving that the Corps Legislatif appoint a Committee of Defense. M. Picard thought the discussion on this subject should be conducted with closed doors. The President decided that the debate should be open to the public. M. Gambetta declared there must be no trickery on such a subject. The Chamber must pronounce between the safety of the State and the safety of the Dynasty. [Great agitation and noisy interruptions.] Count Palikao said the Government was not opposed to the debate.

THE DOORS CLOSED ON THE DEBATE.

M. Mathieu referred to the manifestations of applause on the part of the spectators with which M. Gambetta's attacks on the Government had been received, and moved that the galleries be cleared and that the Chambers go into secret session. The spectators were then ordered out by the President, and the doors were closed. After a stormy session the sitting was dissolved.

The Senate and Corps Legislatif are in session again today. The members have been requested by the Government to remain in Paris.

TEXT OF THE LAW ON COMMERCIAL BILLS.

The text of the law voted yesterday by the Corps Legislatif has been, today, officially promulgated. It is as follows:

1. The time allowed to make protests and all acts with regard to appeals concerning all commercial paper negotiated before the promulgation of this law, is extended from one month to forty-five days. Payment shall not be required of indorsers or other parties interested during said time. Interest thereon will be due after maturity up to the time of payment.

2. No lawsuit shall be carried on against citizens called upon to render military service during the war, in virtue of article 2 of the law of Aug. 11, 1870, or against the Gardes Mobiles at present serving under the flag.

RESULT OF THE SECRET DEBATE.

Paris, Aug. 14.—*La Liberté*, of today, says that at the secret meeting, yesterday, of the Corps Legislatif, Jules Favre developed with ability and moderation his proposition that a Committee of Defense, having supreme power, be appointed by the Chambers.

Count Palikao, with tact, avoided an acrimonious discussion.

A Deputy asked the Count whether he wished to be a Minister of the Tuileries or of the Chambers.

Palikao replied that he had the utmost confidence in the patriotism of the Chambers, and would be guided by them; but he deemed the formation of a Committee of Defense incompatible with the regular duties of the Government.

Deputy Gambetta made an able speech in favor of the proposition of M. Favre, but on a vote being taken only sixty [illegible] Deputies voted for the motion, and it was lost.

## OFFICIAL NEWS.

**Information Published by Authority of the French Government—Algerians Offering Service—Heroism of the Troops and Patriotism of the Nation—Foreign Relations—Peace.**

Paris, Aug. 14.—The *Journal Officiel* contains the following intelligence, which it is authorized by the Government to give to the public:

ALGERIANS OFFERING THEIR SERVICES.

At the beginning of the war with Prussia the Emperor received addresses from the principal native chieftains of the three provinces of Algeria, who asked that they might be permitted to march and fight by the side of our troops, and to open subscriptions for the sufferers by the war.

CLEMENCY OF THE REGENCY.

The Empress Regent, on the report of the Keeper of Seals, has commuted and reduced the sentences of 1,641 convicts now confined in all kinds of penitentiary establishments in France and beyond the sea. The Imperial clemency is applied especially to those cases where uniform good conduct has given the prisoner a claim to indulgence.

DEFENSES OF PARIS.

One of the public journals of this city still presumes to doubt that real work is going on for the armament and defense of Paris. Although it may be an act of treason to speak thus in face of the enemy, such insinuations impose the necessity of a reply, notwithstanding the danger of doing so. All the material necessary for the armament of Paris is in Paris itself. More than 800 cannon are already mounted on the walls of those forts which are likely to be first threatened with attack, and the work of placing other pieces in position continues without interruption, day and night. Yesterday 7,500 workmen were engaged in cutting off the streets leading into Paris. This work has been completed, and nothing remains but to close up the openings in the walls, and place draw-bridges in position. Thousands of laborers are occupied outside the walls on earthworks, mines, ditches, &c., which are to connect and complete the net-work of fortifications around the capital. These facts and figures we are obliged to give in order to reply to perfidious and erroneous insinuations, and to restore the confidence of our good citizens. If such questions should be renewed, their authors will have to answer for their conduct before a council of war, where they will be subjected to all the consequences of the law; for there are hours, and now more than ever, when justice cannot be permitted to sleep.

HEROISM AND PATRIOTISM.

The public opinion of Europe does justice to the heroic courage of our soldiers, and the energy with which the whole nation rises as one man, prepared to repair unexpected reverses. Our enemies counted on party divisions, which would have been treason to the national cause. The patriotism of the Chambers and the country has disappointed their calculations. In the Corps Legislatif the "Right" and the "Left" rival each other in their eagerness to push to the last limit of vigor the spirit of devotion to France. The new Ministry finds it has the active and loyal co-operation of the country's representatives. The session of the 10th of August will distinguish that day as among the most noble in our parliamentary annals. Never has the nation acted under the inspiration of sentiments more elevated. This attitude of the Chambers is both encouragement and recompense for the troops. The soldiers feel that the whole nation is behind them, and that the hour approaches when the enemy will be chased from the land.

RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

A review of the diplomatic situation shows how efficacious have been the efforts made to place on a good footing our relations with foreign Powers on every point which touches the present crisis. At the beginning of the contest M. Bismarck sought to accomplish the following objects: First, to awaken against us the susceptibilities of England on the Belgian question; second, to cement an alliance between Prussia and Russia; third, to embroil us with Spain through the Hohenzollern affair; and fourth, to alienate us from Italy on the Roman question. This entire combination has failed. England, fully reassured by our declarations of sincerity, has just signed with us a treaty, which is as valuable to us as it is to Belgium, and renders secure our northern frontier. Russia has not signed the treaty, as Bismarck expected, and public opinion throughout the Empire of the Czar is more and more unfavorable to the exaggerated extension of the Prussian monarchy, and is far from being hostile to us. Spain has shown us nothing but cordiality, and the same is true of Italy. By agreement with the Cabinet of Florence, we have taken up our position again on the basis of the Convention of the 15th of September, and a solution of the question has been accomplished to our common satisfaction, and without raising any difficulty. Thus neither at London, nor at St. Petersburg, nor at Madrid, nor at Florence, has Bismarck succeeded in carrying out his programme. The sympathies of Denmark for us continue to be as warm as they were before the war. Our fleet is before the port of Kiel, and great events will take place on that coast. Austria and Italy are filling up their armies.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS TO BE ENTERTAINED.

Unquestionably negotiations for peace cannot for an instant be entertained, at a moment when the war has only just commenced, and when the national feeling declares itself with admirable energy. An idea of weakness cannot visit the heart of a single Frenchman. So our relations with foreign Powers are what they should be. The new Minister of Foreign Affairs will find the ground well prepared for him, to pursue the work commenced by his predecessor.

## PARIS.

**Expulsion of Germans Demanded—Address of the Minister of War to the Army—The Bourse—Treatment of Wounded.**

Paris, Aug. 14.—The journals unanimously demand the expulsion of Germans from French soil in consequence of the discovery of Prussian spies.

THE FRENCH FIRING TOO QUICK.

Count Palikao has issued an address to the troops in which he blames them for firing too quick. At Wissembourg, he says, they used more ammunition in one day than the Prussians would in three days. The Count reminds the soldiers that they are now on the grand line of defense from Thionville to Metz and Nancy, and they must hold their ground. Back of that is the line of the Meuse; then that of Champagne; then the Argonnes; then the line of rivers illustrated by the campaign of 1814, and behind all this is Paris, and behind Paris is all France, with four millions of armed men and a thousand millions of treasure.

THE BOURSE DECLINING.

The Bourse is heavy; Rentes, 61f. 20c.

ACTIVITY OF THE WAR MINISTER.

The *Journal Officiel* says the activity at the Ministry of War is wonderful, and all the immense resources of the country will soon be available. Volunteering continues in large numbers.

TREATMENT OF WOUNDED.

The authorities deny the statement of the German journals, that the French do not respect the Convention of Geneve and attend only to the French wounded.

SENTIMENT IN FRANCE.

The journals notice that the public sentiment in France is calmer, and that the deepest determination is evinced throughout the country to retrieve the recent defeats.

CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

A profound sensation was created today by the passage through the city of ambulances, doctors, nurses, and sanitary stores; all going to the front. A large amount of money was given to the doctors and nurses in the streets for the assistance of the wounded.

FOR THE FRONT.

London, Aug. 14.—Seventy thousand volunteers left Paris today for the army.

TWENTY-FIVE FRANC-NOTES.

Paris, Aug. 14.—Bank notes of the denomination of twenty-five francs will be issued during the week. Specie costs 4 per 100.

PARIS QUIET.

Paris is quiet, and the Assembly is tranquil. The Ministers are at work day and night.

ACTORS VOLUNTEERING.

Troops and artillery are leaving hourly for the army. A large number of actors and singers have enrolled themselves in the army.

**Excitement among the Populace—Volunteering Rapidly Going On—Affairs at Other Cities—No Revolution at the Capital.**

Paris, Aug. 14—Midnight.—The Parisians are much calmer since the change of Ministry. Immense crowds collect on the boulevards and principal streets, but they indulge in no angry discussions or seditious shouts. The patriotic feeling is deeper and more energetic.

FORCES RAPIDLY INCREASING.

Volunteering is constantly going on, and large numbers of young men leave for the camps daily. Count Palikao says: "We have 315,000 men from twenty to thirty years of age. This force must be put into a condition to repel invasion. I will see to it."

It is not possible to give details of military movements, and the augmentation of French forces, but it may be stated that all is on an immense scale.

AFFAIRS IN OTHER LEADING CITIES.

The City of Lyons is being fortified. Late advices from Lyons, Marseilles and Toulouse show that there was nothing serious in the late popular disturbances in those cities.

NO REVOLUTION AT THE CAPITAL.

The *Moniteur* notices as an important fact that the people in the South German States are continually asking whether Paris is in a state of revolution, and a negative answer occasions surprise. This proves that efforts have been made to convince these people that there would be a revolution here.

LOFTY TONE OF THE JOURNALS.

The journals here say it is not the time now for recriminations. When the invasion is repelled we will call to account, severally, all who pretended that France was prepared for war, yet was not.

## VICTORIOUS PRUSSIAN ADVANCE.

**Present Positions of the Invading Army Described—Their Future Movements Indicated—Remaining Defenses of Paris.**

The sudden and irreparable breach of the line of the Moselle by the Prussians, dispenses with the necessity of much tedious explanation. It may be sufficient to draw attention to the fact which has now, for the first time, become perfectly evident, that McMahon and Failly must have steadily retreated during the earlier part of last week over the entire distance of fifty-five miles, which separated their respective corps from Nancy, and that the victorious army of the Crown Prince must at no very great distance have kept steadily following them. The rapid evacuation of Saverne has almost its counterpart, on a larger scale, in the almost equally prompt evacuation of Nancy, which will again probably be repeated in the abandonment of the fortress of Toul, at present occupied by the corps lately in possession of Nancy. The place designated Herry by the telegrams, at which the head-quarters of the Prince Frederick Charles and Gen. Steinmetz are placed, is evidently intended for Heruy, a station of the railroad line from Saarbrück to Metz. Foulquement, the head-quarters of the King, is a station on the same road, about eight miles nearer the frontier. A direct line connecting these two points with Nancy would not be over twenty miles long, so that the front of the Prussian Army has been gradually contracting since they crossed the frontier in three divisions, whose extreme flanks were separated by a distance of not less than sixty miles. We have repeatedly directed attention to the great strategic importance of Frouard, a place situated a few miles north of Nancy, at a point where four great railways converge. As will be seen, the Prussians have not failed to realize its value. Its possession enables them to isolate Metz completely from any source of supplies; to keep open a road for the immediate transference, if necessary, of the troops before Strasbourg, and to render all communication impossible by the central railroad route between eastern France and the capitol.

With Metz at the upper end of this section of the Moselle still probably holding out, and Toul, on the same river, about twelve miles southeast of Nancy, in possession of McMahon, it may seem as if the line of defense which is followed by the almost parallel course of the river, the railroad and an imperial highway, were not yet totally lost. Nancy is situated on the Meuse, a little below the confluence of the two rivers, but it is obvious that its possession, together with that of the connecting railroad line, is fatal to the continuity of the position here defined. At this moment it is highly probable that the third line of defense has been drawn from Verdun, on the Meuse, to Toul, on the Moselle, a distance of about forty miles, described by the course of the River Meuse, running up to Verdun, where it becomes navigable, in a north-westerly direction, and also by about nine miles of the great railroad to Paris, which connects the two valleys. What advantages for defense this line has which the other does not possess, it would be difficult to say, unless the more precipitous heights along the banks may afford an opening for harassing the enemy. Such a front is, however, evidently more extended than the soldiers possessed by the French Generals can adequately cover, and we cannot safely predict anything but a probable withdrawal from this position, too, as the enemy makes good his advance. Immediately behind this, and separating the valley of the Meuse from that of the Aisne, is the elevated plateau of the Argonnes, having an average breadth of ten miles, and at some points covered with dense woods. This is invariably considered as one of the ramparts of Paris, and was crossed by the Prussians in 1792 after their capture of Verdun, and on descending from it into the valley of the Aisne, they suffered their memorable defeat by Kellermann at Valmy.

There can be no doubt that the French Generals acted wisely in declining a combat on the Moselle. Defeat there would have cut off at once their retreat toward Paris and have left the defense of the capital to the untrained new levies and to the national guard. They could have found safety within the walls of Metz, but the enemy would have commanded at once the source of reinforcements and supplies, and at the present critical point of the struggle a defeat would have been in such a position almost irremediable. Where the final stand is to be made is as yet open to doubt. We repeat our conviction that it will be near Chalons-sur-Marne, and that not till every available man has been brought to the front will the French commanders desist from their tactics of delay.

## CUBAN AFFAIRS.

### ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP BIENVILLE.

The steam-ship *Bienville*, from Havana Aug. 9, arrived at this port yesterday. We are indebted to the courtesy of the Purser, Mr. A. T. Alexander, for the prompt delivery of our files and letters.

**Machinations Among the Hostile Leaders—Probable Departure of De Rodas, and Trouble with the Mother Country—The War News—Miscellaneous Matters.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1870.

The exposé of the machinations and treaties which were carried on by Rodas and several of the insurgent leaders in the Camaguey, which was published in the Times of the 20th ultimo, has produced great excitement among all classes, Spaniards and Cubans asking each other whether such proceedings had gone on for such a length of time without having been mentioned here. A letter received by your correspondent from Matanzas, and signed by a relative of Mr. or Gen. Frederico Castellanos, says: "You have been misled by the Spaniards, Mr. Correspondent. I have positive and late news from the seat of war, and if all others should surrender, I swear to you that Frederico will not do so, but remain in the field and fight the Spaniards, even if he has to do it by himself, and be hunted like a wild beast by those Spanish liars, who have told you such infernal stories as can only be invented by them. To satisfy the gentleman's scruples on that score, I sent him a copy of Castellano's letter, written to his companions, requesting them to come forward and surrender as he had done. But the best joke is that the New-York correspondent of the *Voz de Cuba* treats this matter as an invention, and speaks of "Quasimodo, the truthful and infallible correspondent of the Times," in a very ironical manner, in fact, accusing him of being a Munchausen on a small scale, and of pluming himself on his activity and accuracy. As I have no documents on hand to send to this correspondent, I can only refer him for the truth of my assertions to Gen. Rodas, Secretary Fernandez, Verges, the sub-editor of the *Voz de Cuba*, Perez de Conto, and other Spaniards who know, because I am aware that as a loyal Spaniard Mr. Fray Mendes would not place any reliance in the reports of the most respectable and truthful Cubans, although "Quasimodo" does.

Since the Times reached here, the parties are speculating on the probable result of new negotiations, and notwithstanding the fact that an understanding of any kind would be violently opposed by the ultra portion of the Cubans and Spaniards, it would not pass beyond a conflict of words. Though they will not acknowledge it, the majority of both factions are anxious, and in their hearts feel, that the war cannot be brought to a close for a long time by the mere force of arms, and that diplomacy is the only agent which can prevent the gradual but sure destruction of the Island of Cuba.

The Cubans have more elements of power and greater means of damaging the Spaniards than is apparent at a superficial glance. They have still a great deal of power in old Spain, and exercise a large influence in framing the laws and orders which are sent from there, and these will produce discord and division among the Spaniards. The *Voz de Cuba* of this morning has an editorial on the subject, which is intended to prepare the public mind for the probable departure of Rodas and the impending row with the mother country. It says: "Is it possible to believe that Rodas will order such disastrous laws to be put in force here as the re-establishment of direct taxes, the return of embargoed property, the suppression of the Vigilance Committee, (financial,) and other measures, which laws have been advised by our most implacable enemies. If on that account the rumor that Rodas intends to resign should prove well founded, because he cannot conciliate in any other manner his duty as a subordinate and his ideas as a Spaniard, it will be the duty of everybody to recognize the noble conduct of a man who does not abandon us on any frivolous pretext, but we must deplore the painful conflict to which his delicacy and legitimate ambition are submitted." The *Voz* further states that it hopes that the row will not take place, and that the Government have confidence in the people and its Chief Magistrate. The gist of the matter is that if the Government persists in inaugurating the measures it has proposed, it will produce the division among the Spaniards so much desired by the Cubans, and, as a natural consequence, strengthen the cause of the latter and proportionately weaken the cause of the former. But they know their own business and can fight it out among themselves.

A SENSATION.

A telegram was received last evening by the consignees of the South Coast steamers, announcing that the battalion of San Quintin, which accompanied Valmaseda to Palma Soriano, on his way to Cuba, had taken the insurgent camps at Sierra del Hondon, Florida Blanca and Lama, burning eight hundred houses (most probably huts) and killing two hundred insurgents, the largest portion of them whites. If this is true, it is a convincing proof that the number of insurgents near Mayari must be very great; if we only count three men to each house destroyed, and make no reference to the houses not destroyed, or to the insurgents in other parts of the same district, the Cubans must necessarily have a force of 2,400 men at those points alone.

WAR NEWS.

War news is very scarce. The Spanish reports from the Cinco Villas announce not only the cessation of hostilities on a large scale, but add that convoys go and come unaccompanied by troops and unmolested by the Cubans. If any report of an engagement is received it is of small importance, and the revolution in that portion of the island is considered over by the Spaniards. From Sancti Spiritus similar reports are received. Not the slightest mention is made of Berrenta or Cavada and their forces, and if the silence of the Press and of official reports could be relied on, one would be led to believe that these leaders and their men no longer existed. We shall hear of them again, however, when we least expect it, and be informed that the pacified districts have again become lively with the presence of numerous bands of Cubans. Puerto Principe and its commanding General exist no longer; not a word has been heard from those regions for a week. The Cubans want to know what's the matter?

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Leopold A. Price, United States Consular Agent at Nuevitas, who has just returned from the North, has won $60,000 in the Havana lottery.

The Germans of Matanzas, have felicitated the King of Prussia on his first victory over the French.

The city is very unhealthy and the ratio of mortality 125 per cent. heavier than during January or February.

A shark, twenty-two feet long, having a small junk-shop and a newly born baby in his capacious stomach, has been captured off the port. A post-mortem examination revealed, also, that this huge gentleman had never been troubled with toothache. QUASIMODO.

## GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

### GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

**The Thames Watermen's Regatta—Sadler Wins the Single-Scull and the Chambers Crew the Four-Oared Race.**

London, Aug. 14.—At the Thames Watermen's Regatta, yesterday, Sadler won the champion sculler's race. The Chambers Newcastle-on-Tyne crew were successful in the champion four-oared race. The other events were unimportant.

### SOUTH AMERICA.

**Electoral Reforms in Brazil—Preliminary Treaty of Peace with Paraguay Signed—The Emperor to Visit Portugal—Miscellaneous.**

Lisbon, Aug. 13.—The mail steamer brings advices from Rio Janeiro to July 24. Two Brazilian Senators, Dautaud and Furtado, were dead. The Ministry had presented to the Chamber a project for electoral reform. A preliminary treaty of peace with Paraguay had been signed. Civil war continues in the Republic of the La Plata. Lopez Jordan continues his ravages in the State of Entre Rios. The Emperor of Brazil is expected to leave Rio at an early day on a visit to Lisbon.

### CHINA.

**The Massacre at Pekin—Excitement Among the Foreign Residents of Shanghai.**

Shanghai, July 11, via San Francisco, Aug. 12.—The news of the recent massacre has created a fearful excitement among the foreign residents, and an extra military guard has been established around the city.

### RAILROAD COLLISION.

**Two Freight-Trains Run Into Each Other on the Erie Line—The Engineer and Fireman of One Instantly Killed—The Engines and Cars a Complete Wreck.**

Hornellsville, N. Y., Aug. 14.—At 1 o'clock this morning a collision occurred on the Erie Railroad, at Arkport Switch, about two miles west from this place, which resulted in the death of two men, and the destruction of a considerable amount of property. When the freight-train No. 29, eastward bound, was rounding a curve at the rate of sixteen miles an hour, it was met by the freight-train No. 36, coming in the opposite direction, and the two came together with terrific force, demolishing both engines and their tenders, and smashing several cars and strewing their contents about in a confused mass. The engineer and fireman on the down-train leaped off their engine, and escaped without serious injury, but those on the up-train were instantly killed. The engineer's name was Emory Chapman. The fireman was a Frenchman named Charmelette. Chapman, who was formerly switch engineer at this point, was making his first trip on this road, having lately come from the Shore line, and was on his way to visit his wife and family. The cars were loaded chiefly with barrels of flour and sugar, which were broken and smashed to pieces, and their contents strewn over the ground. The cars and engines present the appearance of a confused mass of broken materials. The express train from Baltimore reached the scene of the disaster at 6 o'clock in the morning, and the passengers were obliged to get out and make their way around the demolished cars to a train which had arrived on the other side in response to a telegram. Trains have been dispatched from this place to gather up the fragments and save as much as possible of the freight.

### WASHINGTON.

**Rights of Soldiers Under the Homestead Act—The Chinese Perpetrating Frauds on the Revenue—A New Counterfeit of Fractional Currency—Miscellaneous.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Aug. 14.—To answer the numerous inquiries constantly pressing upon the attention of the Commissioner of the General Land Office the following information is furnished respecting the act of July 15, 1870, granting additional rights to soldiers desiring to enter homestead on lands within railroad limits: Under the original act only eighty acres of $2 50 land could be entered as a homestead. By the amendatory act any honorably discharged soldier who has served not less than ninety days in the military, naval, marine or revenue marine service during the rebellion is entitled to enter as a homestead one hundred and sixty acres of $2 50 land upon payment of the legal fee of $10, and the usual commission on the cash value of the land allowed as compensation to the Register, and receive the only change, being the privilege of taking one hundred and sixty instead of eighty acres of such land. The requirements as to personal residence upon and improvement and cultivation of the homestead selected are not waived or altered in any respect, such residence, improvement and cultivation being the fundamental conditions upon which all the provisions of the original Homestead law and the acts amendatory thereof are based.

THE CHINESE DEFRAUDING THE REVENUE.

The Chinese are beginning to develop a genius for defrauding the revenue. Supervisor Foulke writes from California to the Internal Revenue Bureau the particulars of his seizure of machinery and mash used in the distillation of samsoo, the liquor manufactured from rice by the Chinese. The arrangement of the still puzzled the American distillers who examined it, and a Chinaman had to be called in to explain the process. It seems that arrangements had been made to carry on the business extensively, as several adjacent cellars had been rented for the purpose.

COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY.

A dangerous counterfeit fifty cent fractional currency note of the new issue has been put in circulation, which closely resembles the genuine. The paper used in the genuine is pink tinted, but the counterfeit is slightly greenish in color, and the face is somewhat blurred. The words "Fractional Currency" and "stamps," are darkly shaded, which is not the case in the genuine. There is also some difference in the back of the notes.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NEWSPAPERS FOR FRANCE.

A special dispatch from Washington of the 10th inst., relative to the transmission of mails from the United States for France, is erroneous as far as the same relates to the postage on newspapers and circulars to that country. Newspapers, &c., are forwarded only from the United States to France by means of the direct line of steamers leaving New-York on every alternate Saturday, beginning with the 6th of August.

NOTICE OF THE REMOVAL OF GERMAN SIGNALS.

The Minister of North Germany has notified the Secretary of State that the buoys of the Western Ems have been taken away, and the beacon lights on the Ems extinguished.

ILLNESS OF GEN. SPINNER.

Yesterday Gen. Spinner was taken seriously ill, having been completely prostrated by overwork. At a late hour last night he had not materially improved. Two of the clerks of his Bureau remained with him. Today his condition is much improved. He is confined to his room at the Treasury Department.

**Railroad Accident Between Baltimore and Philadelphia—Two Express Cars Burned.**

Washington, D. C., Aug. 14.—Passengers who have arrived here report that when the 6:30 through train from Washington to New-York, yesterday afternoon, reached Magnolia Station, between Baltimore and Philadelphia, the locomotive ran over a cow, which threw the train off the track. Two express cars were burned, and the engineer and fireman scalded. None of the passengers were seriously injured.

### THE WEST.

**The Loss and Insurances in the Fire in Chicago on Friday Night.**

Chicago, Aug. 13.—The loss by the burning of Heath & Milligan's paint works last night, is today stated at $275,000, with an insurance of $88,000 in the following Companies: Merchants', of Hartford, $2,500; Fire and Marine, of Springfield, $5,000; Hartford, $2,500; North British and Mercantile, $5,000; London, Liverpool and Globe, $5,000; Firemen's Fund, $2,000; Merchants' and Mechanics', of Baltimore, $2,000; Bloomington, $2,500; Irving, $2,500; Maryland Fire, $2,500; United States, $2,500; Home, of New-Haven, $5,000; American, of Providence, $2,500; Commercial Fire, $2,500; City Fire, of Hartford, $2,000; North American, $2,000; Occidental, of San Francisco, $5,000; Union, $5,000; German, of Cleveland, $5,000; National, of Boston, $2,000; Charter Oak, $2,500; and the remainder in Chicago companies.

**The Kansas Pacific Complete but Ten and a Quarter Miles.**

Denver, Colorado Territory, Aug. 13.—The gap on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, to-night, is ten and a quarter miles. The iron and ties are all ready, and the whole ten and a quarter miles of iron will be laid Monday. A large party will go out from Denver to witness the laying of the last rail, and a great jubilee is anticipated. The first passenger train from St. Louis is expected in Denver Tuesday evening.

**Dr. Newman's Discussion with the Mormon Elder.**

Salt Lake, Aug. 14.—Dr. Newman made the closing argument in the discussion with Orson Pratt, today, in the Tabernacle, before an audience estimated to number 10,000 persons.

**Sudden Death of a Prominent Brooklyn Lawyer at Saratoga—Meeting of Citizens of Brooklyn.**

Saratoga, Aug. 14.—G. T. Jenks, the prominent lawyer of Brooklyn, was found dead in his bed, at Congress Hall, this morning. He arrived here Friday evening, appearing as well as usual. About 1 o'clock Saturday night, when his friend, Mr. Haywood, occupying the same room, retired, he found Mr. Jenks awake. This morning, on going to Mr. Jenks' bedside, he was discovered to have died during the night, apparently without a struggle. The Brooklyn citizens here held a meeting today, Mr. J. S. T. Stranahan, Chairman, Wm. A. Fowler, Secretary, and passed resolutions expressive of their grief at the sudden death of Mr. Jenks. A committee composed of John P. Rolf, John E. Barrett, Edward W. Fiske, William Wall and John F. Prentiss, reported the resolutions. James B. Craig, John P. Rolf, A. Wright Sanford, Samuel B. Probasco, Abiel Hayward, Edward W. Fiske, Abraham Lott and Isaac Van Anden were appointed a committee to attend the remains to Brooklyn.

**Murder in Wethersfield, Conn.—A Convict in the State Prison Stabs the Warden.**

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 14.—Capt. William Willard, Warden of Connecticut State Prison at Wethersfield, was murdered by James Wilson, one of the convicts, this afternoon. Wilson had been put into a cell for six weeks' close confinement, for attempting to escape from the prison, and about 2 o'clock this afternoon he called Willard to his cell to see what he (Wilson) had written upon his slate. Willard was reading the slate, standing in front of the cell, when Wilson, having previously tied a shoe-knife to his cane, reached it through the bars and stabbed him in the abdomen, inflicting a wound which proved fatal in a few hours. The knife severed the intestines and caused them to protrude. Willard was able to reach his room, but died from inflammation and loss of blood about 6 o'clock. Wilson was sentenced to the prison for sixteen years for a burglary committed in this city, and has been closely confined for six weeks for attempting to escape. Several years ago he escaped from a Michigan State Prison, in cold weather, and froze off both his feet. He was allowed a cane to walk with, which accounts for his having it in his cell at the time of the murder. How he obtained the knife is a mystery. Willard had been warden of the prison about eight years. He had expressed fears of his life at the hands of Wilson. On Saturday Wilson told some of the attendants there would be fun before another sun went down. Willard was universally esteemed and respected wherever known, and his death has caused a gloom over the whole community. He was fifty-two years old.

### THE NORWALK DISASTER.

**Capt. Wilson's Version of the Collision—The Schooner to Blame—The Report of the Pilot's Intoxication Emphatically Denied.**

A statement of the collision which occurred between the steamer *Norwalk* and the schooner *Lady Helen* on Friday, was given by Capt. George W. Wilson, of the former vessel, yesterday. He says it happened about 8¼ P. M., opposite Bedlow's Island, and about a half mile from Red Hook Point. The schooner was pointing south when he first sighted her, the wind being from the westward at the time. She was then about a half a mile distant. As she was sailing under a free wind, Capt. Wilson supposed she would keep her course. She passed the *Norwalk* keeping almost before the wind, causing her to head to the eastward. The *Norwalk* was then run close in shore in order to avoid a collision, if possible. The steamer's whistle was blown the moment the danger was observed, and a summons was made to the schooner's crew to "luff" the latter. No attention was paid to the demand, however, and it then became apparent that a collision was inevitable. The greater the efforts made on the steamer to keep away from the schooner the nearer seemed the approach of the latter, which headed directly toward the bows of the *Norwalk*. The latter being too near to pass under the schooner's stern, an attempt was made to get her in shore as much as possible. The *Lady Helen* struck the *Norwalk* amidships, however, making a large hole in her side. Immediately after the accident Capt. Wilson went below for the purpose of ascertaining if his vessel was taking water. He left word with the engineer to watch her closely, and subsequently went on board of the schooner. He looked under the guards of the *Norwalk* and found that she was fractured above the water line. He then ordered his crew to roll the chains, boxes and ballast to the starboard side of the vessel. He also gave orders to have the sails on the schooner lowered, but afterwards countermanded, because he was afraid of injuring several passengers who had jumped on board. Capt. Delanoy, of the steamer *Tybee*, rendered some assistance during the dilemma. Capt. Wilson directed the pilot to blow the steamer's whistle for help, but this was found impossible on account of the valve line having become broken. The pilot, however, lifted the valve with his hands and made several whistles, scalding his flesh by the escaping steam. The Captain says Dr. Shire came on the hurricane deck and expostulated with the pilot about being there. The latter, in reply, said he was attending to his duty. Capt. Wilson denies the report that the pilot was intoxicated. He knows personally, he states, that the pilot has not touched liquor for the last six months, and has not been under its influence in any way during the ten years in which he has known him. He asserts that Capt. Charles Hazard, a well-known mariner, and Mr. Divine Burtis, a ship-builder, of Brooklyn, who were the only persons with the pilot in the pilot-house, are perfectly willing to testify that there is no truth in the charge of drunkenness brought against him.

**Arrival of the City of Brussels.**

The steam-ship *City of Brussels*, from Liverpool Aug. 4, and Queenstown Aug. 5, arrived at this port at an early hour this morning.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TROW'S NEW-YORK CITY DIRECTORY, compiled by H. WILSON, Vol. LXXXIV, for the year ending May 1, 1870. New-York: JOHN F. TROW. 1870.

The present is the eighty-fourth consecutive year of the publication of the *New-York City Directory*, so that as an institution the work is nearly as old as the United States Government itself. This fact warrants us in looking for a considerable degree of perfection in arrangement and fullness, and this is no doubt attained. Whether it is attained to the utmost possible extent may be open to question. It is fair to remember that some of the circumstances incident to compiling such a work are of peculiar difficulty. The population of New-York increases, we believe, with unexampled rapidity, and the shiftings of residences and places of business render the task of correctly enumerating and locating that population still more exceptional and arduous. The increase in the number of names, for example, in this year's Directory is 14,174 over the number of last year. It is not surprising, therefore, although it is certainly to be regretted, that the present number should omit names that ought to be included in it, or that it should contain blunders of arrangement and incompleteness of detail which in a work of the kind are drawbacks to its usefulness. The whole number of names in the Directory this year is 204,617, the whole number last year having been 190,443. This is, perhaps, one in five of the total population which, we are led to suppose, is considered a fair proportional average. We doubt, however, in the case of New-York whether it can be admitted to be such a fair average. The number of business men in New-York is far greater, relatively speaking, than that of, perhaps, any other city in the world. An immense army of these business men have their homes in the country; but they do not the less transact their affairs in the City, and it is important that their names should appear in the Directory, whether they are enumerated in the census as residents or not. Of course it is requisite somewhere to lay down lines of exclusion. That is to say, it would hardly be practicable, nor would it be needful to include the names of the entire population. A million of names would swell the bulk of the Directory, as now arranged, to unmanageable limits. Still there are classes of names that ought by no means to be left out. All householders and renters of floors by the year; all persons, male or female, doing business for themselves; and all adults in regular employment at the same place, whether engaged in professional, trading or mechanical pursuits, should in any case be included; and the fact of their having moved either residence or place of business during the year should not, as in the volume before us it sometimes apparently does, constitute a reason for exclusion. We can quite understand the difficulties under which the compilers labor, and which they seek, in part, to represent in their preface. They are right, no doubt, in hinting at the practical difficulty, not to say total impossibility, of getting up a directory which will mention everybody, and in their added pleasantry—which is without a touch of irritation—that he "who attempts to make a directory which will include everybody had better try to make one that will please everybody. Probably he would be about as successful in one as in the other." The compilers should, however, remember that arguments like these may be made to cover almost any conceivable mistake or shortcoming. The question involved is not one of caprice or of varying taste, but of offering a work which is what it purports to be; that is, in the case of a directory, a work which contains all the names and all the information which the public have a right to expect to find in it. "The great difficulty," we are told, "in making the Directory adequate to the public wants is to keep down its bulk and its cost." Very good; but both bulk and cost could be effectually kept down by printing 20,000 names instead of 200,000; and if names are not printed among the latter which ought to be no less than any of the number that actually appear, the bulk and cost are "kept down" at a loss, not only to the general convenience, but to the reputation and value of the publication itself. It is said that there are 131 more pages in this year's Directory than in that for 1869–70, and we do not question that such is the fact. There are, however, more than 200 pages in the volume before us devoted to private advertising, under the head of "Commercial Register," to say nothing of the great amounts of space given up to interleaved advertising and "display" of favored names and callings in the body of the book. The *Street Directory*, too, although an undeniably useful department, cannot be called an indispensable portion of the work. A stranger can find his way anywhere in New-York by the aid of policemen and conductors; he would find it rather more difficult to discover by their means the whereabouts of any particular Jones, Brown, or Robinson. We do not mean to imply that the proprietors of the Directory have not a perfect right to make money or recoup themselves for the outlay of their enterprise by any legitimate means; but when they lead us to suppose, as by their preface they certainly do, that the names in the Directory are limited by reason of the necessity for keeping bulk as well as cost within certain bounds, they must not think it unreasonable if we scan somewhat closely the merits of the assumption. Every page of the Directory has matter upon it which has no relation whatever to the ostensible objects of the publication; and this, added to the considerations already named, really bars the plea that lack of space is an adequate reason for possible omissions. A three-column page made a trifle wider, and with the type a little diminished, would easily give room in this volume—without extraneous matter of any sort—for half a million of names; so that there would appear no absolute necessity for enlarging the existing size for at least a long time to come. It would be unfair to close this notice without stating that a fire on the 23d of June last, three days after the first publication of the Directory, destroyed a great part of the edition, and virtually compelled the usual second edition to be put to press much earlier than has been customary; thus curtailing seriously the time for correction and revision, a judicious use of which might have made the Directory much better than it is. As it stands, it is almost superfluous to add that it is indispensable to every counting-room and office; but we can fairly praise its typographical excellence, which is maintained at a pitch which, considering the magnitude of the work, is highly creditable to the printers.

FIVE THOUSAND A YEAR, AND HOW I MADE IT IN FIVE YEARS' TIME, STARTING WITHOUT CAPITAL. By EDWARD MITCHELL. LORING, Boston.

The unexampled success which attended the labors of the gentleman whose experience fills these pages, constitutes their best recommendation to the attention of his readers. It is true that others who may be tempted to follow in the same track may be less fortunate, that in embarking in the same pursuits they may make complete failures; but, should such be the case, it is far from proving the inutility of the trial; one happy result will repay even a life-long labor, and an unsuccessful experiment, well observed, must tend to establish some truth. The writer gives us a plain statement of facts, beginning with his early struggles in the city, and following up each new movement with a yearly summary of expenditure and profit, a detailed account of his method of procedure and its result in every instance. For all of this we are, and ought to be, very much obliged to him. Many will gain from this book a knowledge that can be rendered subservient to the purposes of life, and for those whose career is already chosen the narrative is by no means devoid of interest. It is, at all events, pleasantly and modestly written.

THE EARTH'S HISTORY. By D. T. ANSTED, M. A., F. R. S. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

As an elementary manual, containing a clear and well-arranged account of recent discoveries in the unwritten history of man, this book will be found exceedingly valuable. It gives a general description of the chief surface features of the earth, of the tertiary and recent formations, of the older secondary rocks and fossils, of the igneous and metamorphic rocks, and of all the leading facts of geology, recognizing everywhere the law of progression in organized nature. At the present period, when geology so often furnishes the ground of conflict between champions of orthodoxy on the one hand and naturalists on the other, the study of this science assumes daily a greater degree of importance. There can be no doubt regarding the utility of Mr. ANSTED's little work, which combines scientific precision with a mode of expression calculated to engage the student's attention, and to stimulate his desire for knowledge. Although it is, after all, but a fragment of history which the existing rocks give us, yet, as the writer observes: "What is most important to recognize in this general view of events in the world's history is, that it is, on the whole, a record of progress and of the gradual working out of one system."

—We have lately had occasion to point out in these columns the curious inaccuracies into which two Englishmen had been led who felt called upon, after three months' experience of the country, to write a book about the United States. A Scotch gentleman, Mr. DAVID MACRAE, has just published in Edinburgh a book called *The Americans at Home*, which, if not so rich in error, is by no means second in the point and quality of the blunders that it makes. Mr. MACRAE, after announcing that the scenery in America is for the most part flat and tame, goes on to say that "a gentleman who had crossed the Rocky Mountains declared that the only two things he failed to discover were mountains and rocks!"—which may be funny, but is hardly very true. On the authority of an Ex-Confederate General, Mr. MACRAE says that the Confederates received a "splendid battery of Armstrong guns," which, if it was the fact, certainly implicated England as aiding and abetting the rebellion in a measure that even those who have been loudest against her on that score have not gone so far as to allege. The Armstrong guns, unlike the Whitworths and others, are all made in English Government arsenals, and no such cannon could have been exported without the cognizance of the authorities. We fear Mr. MACRAE is as mistaken on this point as he is on so many others.

In his personal descriptions, Mr. MACRAE is, we are sorry to say, obnoxious to the censure not unjustly applied to a portion of our own Press. He takes pains, that is, to express himself in a manner that may sometimes be painful, and is usually needlessly offensive. For example, he sees no objection to describing the President of the United States in terms like these:

"He is a small man, with a grim little mouth, looking all the grimmer by reason of his reddish-brown mustache being cut across as with scissors, leaving it square and bristly." DR. HOLMES, the autocrat of the breakfast table, becomes, in the eyes of Mr. MACRAE, "a plain little dapper man, his short hair brushed down like a boy's, but turning gray now; a trifle of furzy hair under his ears; a powerful jaw and a thick, strong underlip, that gives decision to his look, with a dash of sternness." AGASSIZ is "big, massive and genial-looking, altogether a man who, but for his dark, keen eyes, would look more like a jovial English squire than a devotee of science." When EMERSON lectures, our author advises that he is calm with great deliberation, and has less fluency of utterance than is common with the Americans; but his hesitation never amounts to a form of a stammer, or rather [illegible]. He will sometimes dwell upon a word as if gathering his strength, and then hurl out the next like a thunderbolt. Once or twice, when he seemed anxious to impress his thoughts upon the audience, the large hand that hung at his side clenched itself, and began to work convulsively, jerking downward, as if stabbing some one at his knee; then suddenly, just as his thought exploded, the long arm was flung out with the fingers stretched, and the great thumb standing up like the blade of a broken sword."

There is no great objection to this last account, except that Mr. EMERSON always distinctly impresses his hearers as a cultivated gentleman, while this description would give the idea of an inspired clown. Mr. MACRAE's book, perhaps, hardly deserves the notice we have given it; it is, however, interesting as showing that BASIL HALL and Mrs. TROLLOPE may still find followers among their countrymen, and that the unenviable fame, posthumous and other, of those veracious observers does not induce all scribbling travelers to profit by their example.

### Books Received.

—FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co., Boston, 1870. *Dombey & Son.* By CHAS. DICKENS. Illustrated household edition. *Our Mutual Friend*, do. do. *Nicholas Nickleby*, do. do. *Bleak House*, do. do.

—National Publishing Company, Philadelphia, &c. *A Constitutional View of the Late War Between the States; Its Causes, Character, Conduct and Results.* Presented in a series of colloquies at Liberty Hall. By ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS. In 2 vols. Vol. 2.

### The Indianapolis Elopement—An Indignant Wife and an Unforgiving Husband—A Singular Case.

Some short time since we published the particulars of the elopement of a Mrs. SARGENT with a man named WILSON, from Indianapolis, Ind. Mrs. S., it now appears, claims that there was no elopement, and that she had simply gone to spend a few days at her mother's. The following explanatory epistle we copy from the Indianapolis *Sentinel* of the 12th inst.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 9, 1870.

*Editor Sentinel:* I noticed a card in your issue of this date, purporting to come from ANNIE M. SARGENT, in which she denies eloping with one JAMES W. WILSON on the morning of Tuesday, the 19th of July, and in which she says it is false, and states she is here, (does not say when she came back.) She also denies going to Putnam and Owen Counties last Spring with WILSON, and representing there that they were man and wife. She also denies stealing my dear boy HARRIE, one week before the departure of her and WILSON for the West, and says he has been in her possession all the while, except to visit me (his father) occasionally. Now, Mr. Editor, the above statements of Mrs. SARGENT are wholly untrue. As to their trip into Putnam County, it is a fact without the slightest shadow of a doubt. About the middle of April, 1870, they went to Cloverdale, in Putnam County, and there took dinner at the hotel, and from there they went five miles south of Cloverdale, to one HENRY PLANKENHORN's, and stayed over night, and said they were man and wife. They got a horse and buggy at Cloverdale to go to PLANKENHORN's with. WILSON was personally known there, but Mrs. SARGENT was identified as the lady with him by her photograph both at the hotel in Cloverdale and at Mr. PLANKENHORN's. She told at the hotel, where they got dinner, that Mr. WILSON, her husband, wanted her to come there to board all Summer, but she couldn't see it; she would rather come down once in a few weeks than to stay all of the time. The above statement which I have made I am ready and willing to prove to the entire satisfaction of WILSON's family and the Church to which he belonged; also, to the friends of Mrs. SARGENT, and, if they set a day and meet me face to face, I will go and get Mrs. and Mr. PLANKENHORN, the lady and gentleman that keep the hotel, and the livery stable keeper where they got the horse and buggy. I also have in my possession two letters, written by Mrs. SARGENT since the elopement with WILSON on the 19th of July last. In the first she says she has been to her mother's and just got back. The letter was dated July 27. Aug. 5, 1870, I got another, in which she says she has been here all the time, as much as to say she never was away with WILSON. I am ready to prove all I have stated in this article, and defy her or WILSON to name a day to hear the statement in full. I retract nothing—not one word—as to her elopement with JAMES W. WILSON. Let us see a little about that. The week before they left she was showing her tickets for the trip, and they were for Omaha, so she said. Now, WILSON said to the hackman that took them to the train on the morning of the 19th of July, that he, WILSON, was going to Omaha. Now, put the two together and see if it don't make an elopement. He, WILSON, used to visit at her boarding-house, on East-street, very often, but Mrs. SARGENT told Mrs. TROTTER, the lady who kept the house, that WILSON was her lawyer, and that he was a bachelor. These things I can prove. I will reserve the rest of their criminal conduct to answer Mr. WILSON's card. As for publishing my history, I have no fears, for all they can say is, I have been deceived and my happiness destroyed by two unprincipled persons. A. J. SARGENT.

MRS. SARGENT'S FIRST LETTER.

*Mr. Sargent:*

Coart is all over and nothing done and I am going to take my case out of coart and let you have the Divorce for I do not want it, and will give you all the opportunity you want to get it. So you can go ahead and put in your bill and have BILL MARSHAL or any other man for a witness. I have been down to mothers and have just got back and am sick, just able to sit up the weather is so warm I have such pains in my head I can scarcely sit up.

I am going out to JOHNS as soon as they come in to spend a week or so. Mr. SARGENT, if you want a divorce go ahead and get it the next term of the coart.

I will close and go to bed for I am sick.

If you choose to answer you can do so

Direct Indianapolis

Ind

ANNIE SARGENT.

MRS. SARGENT'S SECOND LETTER.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 5, 1870.

MR. SARGENT: you think you have a plaid sharp I have ben here all the time and have ben listing to all you [illegible] and now it my time I am going to Bulish your hole history for the last [illegible] years if [illegible] come out in your [illegible] I am in the city and [illegible] HARRIE but you cant see him [illegible] get him you cant find Police enough to take him I have something to tell you I have a proposition to make to you you can hear from me by [illegible] Indianapolis and ANNIE SARGENT.

From the above, and what has already been published, the public can draw their own conclusions. Mrs. SARGENT's last letter would indicate that she proposes to make things generally incandescent in the vicinity of her liege lord. "Sich is lite."

## FRANCE.

### A Remarkable Character Before the High Court at Blois—Defective Sanitary Organization—The Ducal Families—Army Nurses.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

PARIS, Wednesday, July 27, 1870.

The High Court in session at Blois is receiving but very little attention in these stirring times—although among the accused may be found several personages whose attitude and whose former lives make them remarkable studies. The most curious and interesting of these reputed conspirators is a Doctor TONY MOILIN, who had acquired a high reputation in his profession by a new and original theory for the treatment of disease. The Doctor is about forty years of age, and was at nineteen one of the most brilliant pupils of Dr. CLAUDE BERNARD. In the cholera epidemic of 1865, his devotion to his patients and to his hospital cases was rewarded by a gold medal from the Government. The most remarkable points in his medical theories are these, that all medicines whatever attack and destroy the vital properties, and that it is necessary to restore instead of compromising the vital forces. To this end he insisted that the use of extremely weak electric currents would suffice, and that it was only requisite to direct these currents to the part of the body in which the diseased organ is situated. By putting his bizarre theory into practice, Dr. MOILIN became extremely successful; he had, at the time of his arrest, two consultation offices, one in the Rue de Seine, for his poorer patients, the greater number of whom he treated gratuitously, the other in the Rue de Rivoli, where he received the more favored classes, and through whom he attained fame and fortune. Notwithstanding his success in restoring vital energy to others, the Doctor's own health has always been bad. But this is easily understood. His habits were of the most ascetic order, rising at 4 o'clock, living most abstemiously, and seldom in Winter allowing a fire to be heated in his room. From his study of the human frame, the Doctor advanced into philosophical speculations, and finally became an advocate of socialism in its most daring forms. From his well-known ideas of the innate vice of the present social system, and his firm belief in the necessity of a radical change, no one is astonished to find him entangled in a plot for a general overturning of the existing state of things. But he is no ordinary man, and must not be judged from the same point of view as the mass of coacused seated on the same bench. He is a remarkable figure of the century, and many of his theories now considered utopian will doubtless in a time not far distant be accepted without discussion.

THE DUCAL FAMILIES.

In the Emperor's military staff we find very few of the familiar names of the former French wars. From the *French Peerage* we learn, that out of the fifty-seven families whose titles have been conferred for brilliant military exploits, only sixteen are at this time represented in the French Army. The names of those are: Clermont Tonnerre, Mortemart La Moskowa, Berghes Saint Vinock, Montebello Broglie, Coeé Brissac, Magenta, Talleyrand, Polignac, Odinet de Reggio, Grammont, Harcourt, Fitz James, Sabran and Tascher de la Pagerie. All the other families have renounced the military calling, and are enjoying their rank and their fortunes in private life.

DEFECTIVE SANITARY ORGANIZATION.

Up to the present time, very little serious attention has been given to the organization of the Sanitary Department of the army. As everything here is dependent upon Government sanction, it is almost impossible for individuals to accomplish any serious undertaking. The term "impedimenta" is a French military one, including everything which is not actually carried by the soldier, everything which might retard the swiftness of his movements in active service. These "impedimenta" are very great when composed merely of provisions, reserve ammunition, &c., and the necessities of a sanitary corps add greatly to them. All the French ladies who have applied to the Ministry of War to be permitted to go with the army, as nurses, have as yet been refused. An effort is now being made to transport medical assistance and the whole apparatus of treatment of sick and wounded to points as near as possible to probable battle-fields; but it is greatly to be feared that nothing will be accomplished in time to be of use during the first military operations, and that an immense amount of suffering will be the consequence.

THE POPE DISPLEASED.

The Vatican is at this time in a state of intense dissatisfaction with its sons, the Sovereigns of the Great States of Europe. The dogma of infallibility, which it has had the glory of proclaiming, was supposed by it to be the keystone of modern Catholicism, and to entitle it to be the centre of consideration of the civilized world, either by the adhesions or the protestations of the Great Powers. Instead of this, Pope PIUS IX. finds himself ignored by Europe, and complains bitterly that he has received on the occasion of this great triumph of the Catholic party, not a single letter either of felicitation or of reproach from the foreign Ambassadors or from the commanders of the late Army of Occupation.

ARMY NURSES.

In France both men and women of noble birth are daily offering their sevices as army nurses. I understand, however, that up to the present time no regular organization of a sanitary corps has been accomplished. Foreign surgeons are readily accepted by the War Ministers. The number of French surgeons is entirely insufficient, and great fears are expressed with regard to the effects of a first battle on this account. The young Americans who were so fired with military ardor as to offer themselves as guerrillas to the French, would have done much nobler in following the example of CLEMENT BARCLAY, our philanthropic countryman, who has placed himself at the disposal of the Government, for service in the hospitals.

### A Desperate Horse Thief—A Poughkeepsie Officer Attempts to Arrest Him, and is Shot Twice.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* of the 12th inst. gives the following account about an encounter with a desperate horse thief at Channingville: On the 7th of this month a bay horse nearly sixteen hands high, off fore foot white, and star on forehead, was stolen from parties in Westchester County. Officers SHIELDS and GRAHAM, having been notified that a similar animal was at Channingville, yesterday proceeded thither to investigate the matter. Upon reaching Luckey's Hotel they entered the bar-room, when young LUCKEY said, "You are stirring up horse thieves nowadays, ain't you?" At this a man who was sitting in the bar-room seemed to become greatly excited. "Yes," said SHIELDS; "we hear you have a strange horse here; let us go and look at him." All then went to the barn, the stranger accompanying the party. When the barn was reached SHIELDS and GRAHAM looked at the animal, when SHIELDS said, turning to the stranger, "Yes, that's the horse." The latter remarked that if it was a stolen horse he didn't know it, and he purchased him of JAMES F. MCGUIRE, wood and coal dealer, Nos. 301 and 303 Tenth-avenue, New-York City. After this conversation, all went back to the hotel and entered the bar-room, when the stranger, who gave his name as WILLIAM WEDEIN, walked up to the bar and called for some brandy. He filled the tumbler nearly full and drank the liquid, his hand trembling violently. He then started to go out, Officer SHIELDS following him, Officer GRAHAM having gone to a wagon-shop to look for the wagon. WEDEIN, while walking with SHIELDS, said, "I can convince you everything is all right down to a house here," and the two walked toward the Catholic church. Just before reaching the church, they halted at a house where WEDEIN pretended to know some one, but he was not recognized. They then started on further, when Officer SHIELDS, putting his arm partly around WEDEIN's waist said, "Oh, let us go back to the hotel and get some dinner." The [illegible] was that the scoundrel showed his [illegible] jerking a revolver from the left pocket of his pantaloons, and fired [illegible] at SHIELDS, the ball [illegible] you, and [illegible]. The ball passed through SHIELDS' vest and coat, barely grazing the skin. In a twinkling the officer knocked the villain down with a loaded cane. Partially stunned, he rallied, however, and again fired at the officer, but this time with no effect, when he started on a run. Just as he was scaling a fence the officer hit him another terrible blow, knocking him over the wall. Strange to say, the second blow did not stun him, for again he raised to his feet and started on a brisk run across lots and through corn fields, SHIELDS closely pursuing. Presently he was confronted by a gang of men near Mr. MCCLELLAND's residence, but they all gave him room, fearing the revolver which he was boldly brandishing. He then struck into a piece of woods, and that was the last seen of him.

## CURRENT NOTES.

A deacon at Cavendish, Vt., was recently fined $10 for selling cider to an habitual drunkard.

MRS. CANDANCE, of Hampshire County, Mass., has just completed her hundredth year. She is still in the enjoyment of excellent health.

Mackerel fishing along the coast of Maine is said to have never been better than at present. Three hundred vessels are engaged in it.

The subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the East Boston fire have now reached $8,500.

The Scott Foundry, at Reading, Penn., has recently completed a rifled cannon, so constructed as to throw a hundred-pound ball ten miles.

The Bostonians profess to be dissatisfied because they have more than an honest share of the musquito crop.

Newarkers are happy. They have attained to Sunday horse-cars and remote lager-bier gardens.

A second-hand clothier of New-Haven, Conn., publicly announces that he has "left off clothing of every description," and yet has not been interfered with by the Police.

Last week a ravenous lunatic at Erie, Penn., attempted to eat his keeper, and a number of friends who called to see him. He showed all the symptoms of hydrophobia, and yet was not afflicted with that fearful disease.

Several of our fashionable New-York *chevaliers d'industrie* have gone to pass the hot season at Long Branch and Newport. Their arrival at the latter place has already cost the inhabitants several thousand dollars.

Colored Senator REVELS, not long since, had the honor of speaking to ten thousand of his brethren in Kansas. He is said to have indulged in the Brougham style of oratory, beginning, "This is the happiest moment of my life."

The first building society of St. Paul, Minn., has been in a flourishing condition for some months past. At a recent meeting for the election of officers, $3,000 were distributed to four members at the usual high premiums.

An Alabama gentleman keeps cool during the hot weather by lowering himself into a dry well, where, with a lamp, cigars, and newspapers, and a soft chair, he manages to keep comparatively comfortable.

The Porkopolitans are indignant at the audacity of Louisville in attempting to keep neck and neck with them in enterprise. It is reported that the latter city has offered $1,000,000 for subscriptions and franchises of the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad.

A chamber, twenty feet long and eight feet wide, was opened, some short time since, at the El Dorado South Mine of California, which has already produced seventy-five tons of ore, sixty tons of which will work at $300 per ton, and the remainder at $100.

The total school fund of the State of Indiana amounts to $8,430,464 90, an increase of $27,000 90 over that of last year. The school examiners report that there are 5,808 licensed teachers, of whom 5,144 are males, and 3,862 females.

The dwelling of a Mr. ALMOND PLUMB, at Trumbull, Conn., was struck by lightning during the recent storm. The northern gable was shaken so severely that the residents of the town do not think it safe. It was probably out of plumb before the storm.

The Massachusetts State Constable reports that during the month of July he seized 394 liquor-saloons, assisted in the prosecution of 100 liquor cases, and arrested 9 gamblers. The costs paid in amounted to $16,914 78; expense of the force, $9,946 35; balance, $6,968 45.

Mr. J. L. ALEXANDER, who is well-known as a cattle-dealer, superintends the farming of 40,000 acres of land in the State of Illinois. This season he has 7,000 acres of corn and 500 acres of wheat. The remainder is used for grazing and raising hay.

Mr. MYRON FOX, formerly of this City, now of Charleston, S. C., was recently assaulted severely by Mr. F. W. DAWSON, a brother editor in that city, who was not philosophic enough to stand the personalities of Mr. F. We have always thought that Mr. FOX would be "cunning" enough to keep out of such scrapes.

The last report on the public health of Chicago makes a very encouraging exhibit. A remarkable disproportion in the deaths of those born in Chicago of native and those of foreign parentage, is shown, the mortality among the latter being five times as great as among the former.

A confidence operator, named W. H. HALL, recently attempted to work upon the sympathies of the Freemasons, of Danbury, Vt., by saying that he had come from California, and had lost $500,000 by the way. He was obliged to haul off precipitately, in order to save himself from a ducking in a neighboring horse-pond.

A pair of precocious little damsels at Troy, N. Y., were overheard the other night, on the sidewalk, exchanging notes on the Franco-Prussian war. "I know," said No. 1, "that France will beat, because the little Prince is with him." "Go away with you," chimed in No. 2, "I know a mighty sight better. The Dutch will whip; for my pa is a Frenchman and my ma is a Dutchman. They fight every night, and ma always licks."

The enterprising citizens of New-Orleans seem to still refrain from any attempt at hotel keeping on a large and improved scale. The *Times* of that city regrets that no person has yet come forward to take the matter in hand. "Either from climatic indolence," says the journal referred to, "or a foolish idea that no fields are worth cultivating, save sugar and cotton, this great field of prosperity—the traveling public, has been allowed to lie fallow and neglected for the past score of years. In order to harvest its crop we must first attract, then please, and we have done neither."

An Iowa lawyer and local preacher named HENDERSON, has succeeded in making himself famous, or infamous, just as the case may be, by his attentions to a married lady named CARLETON, having required the latter to leave her place of residence quite hurriedly. It appears that he did not treat her properly after going away, and that his conduct elicited a somewhat startling letter, as will be seen by the following extract: "Now listen! while I warn you to have no more affairs of the heart, for just so sure as a God created you I will never lose sight of you, and I now swear, by the wrongs I have suffered, by the hopes of a woman's life that are blasted by a desecrated home, by all the vows you have made, I will kill you with less remorse than I would kill a serpent that had stung me."

Miss MARY ANN GARLAND, daughter of the late Capt. GARLAND, of Baltimore, recently made an application to the Circuit Court of that city for permission to dispose of her interest in certain property bequeathed to her with the proviso that she was to enjoy it so long as she remained unmarried, and that in the event of her marriage, a portion of it was to be divided between two nieces. She claims that such a stipulation is not recognized by law, and although still in the enjoyment of single blessedness, she does not wish to have it any longer understood that she will continue so. It is to be hoped the lady may be immediately released from such an unhappy state of uncertainty.

### Dedication of a Synagogue at Rochester—Address of a Young Lady.

The Rochester *Democrat* of the 13th inst. says:

Yesterday afternoon the new Synagogue, on St. Joseph-street, Elon Yerak, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. About 3½ o'clock the procession moved from No. 19 Andrews-street, headed by the Ryan Zouave band, George Rosenberg, Esq., Marshal, to the place of worship. Miss BERTHA ROSENFELD, daughter of N. ROSENFELD, conveyed an elegant basket, decorated with flowers, in which was the key of the building. On arriving at the door, this young lady was met by the President of the Congregation, Mr. GREENTREE, before whom she delivered the following address:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I have been chosen for the pleasant duty of fulfilling one of the most honored of ancient customs, that of presenting to you the key wherewith to open the gates of a new house of worship, erected and dedicated by you to the everlasting God—to the ever-living God of Israel. May the glory of God fill this house henceforth and forevermore. May the Lord God let shine his presence in mercy to all people who shall assemble in this house to worship Him in truth and with a pure heart. May the Almighty watch over this house and preserve it. And now, Mr. President, I am happy to present to you the key to this holy temple. Unlock its doors, let the gates be widely opened that all the people may enter and praise the King of Glory. Let Israel's password be proclaimed aloud to all, near and far. Make it known to all nations on earth—Israel's pass-word to its holy temple is Peace. May you enter all these this house of God in peace, and may peace be with you all, evermore.

## REPUBLICANS NORTH AND SOUTH.

### Contrast Between Northern and Southern Ideas—A Suggestive Article.

*From the Richmond State Journal.*

There is a radical difference between the local ideas of the Republicans of the South and the Republicans of the North, because of the radical difference in their native sympathies and in their training. We are now speaking more particularly of the white members of the party in this section. All the white people here, or at least ninety out of every hundred, were rebels, sympathizing with the Confederate cause and acting in harmony with their sympathies. At the close of the war they accepted the result as a final settlement of the great questions which had been the cause of strife—slavery and the paramount sovereignty of the States, and they consented to carry out in good faith the terms exacted by the conquering section.

All accepting this condition of things became Republicans in fact, if not in name. But they did not become Northern Republicans. They became Southern Republicans. They still loved their native States and their own people, and were sensitive of their honor and reputation. They could not denounce as rebels and traitors the very men with whom they had been in open league and sympathy, and with whom, shoulder to shoulder, they had fought during four long years of terrible war, and in whose impoverishment and defeat they shared. They could not denounce their friends and neighbors, merely because they differed with them as to the measure of fealty they owed to the conqueror, or as to the manner of paying the tribute exacted, and conforming to the conditions imposed. While they were desirous of propitiating the wrath of the Northern people, and were willing to do penance, they were not ready to forfeit their birthrights, forswear their native States, desert their kindred and friends, and spit upon the graves of their fallen relatives and comrades. We ask the Northern Republican, devoted to the State of his birth, to put himself in the place of these poor rebels, and then to say, if the South had conquered, would he have rushed with indecent haste to kiss the hand of his conqueror, and have coldly turned his back upon his late companions in misfortune? Is there a man in Massachusetts who would have done this? No; we know there is not one. It would be unnatural to expect anything of the kind. Well, this is the first great point of difference between the native Republican of the South and him of the North. The former is still a Southern man, sensitive of the good name of his State, and proud of its fame, though regretting the past—perhaps the more because he was denied success; but what of that, if he is now anxious for the restoration of peace and union and friendship between the two sections, seeing that the adverse fortunes of war have decreed that they are to live together under the same Government? while the latter is a devoted Northern man who has always been warmly attached to the Union. He has a natural hatred of the institution of slavery, calls all men in the South who sympathized with their section rebels, and declares they are not to be pardoned and received back again into the fellowship of Union men until they have done penance on their knees, abjectly renounced all respect for their own people, and gloried in proclaiming aloud an acknowledgment that they were guilty of a great crime, and have forfeited their honor as men, and their rights as citizens.

Now, are not these very great differences between the Republicans of the North and the men of the South, who are already, or who desire to become Republicans, and who would faithfully and willingly work for the triumph of the same general principles and the same liberal ideas with the National Republican Party, were they not prevented and repelled by the extreme views and proscriptive measures of the Northern Republicans, who refuse to see anything else in them but unrepentant rebels and social and political outlaws?

The National Republican Party must recognize the distinction and be content to tolerate it, if they would win these Southern people over to the party. They must permit them to be Southern Republicans, or expect to see them Southern Democrats, or something else that is Southern. They must allow them to attend to their local organization in their own way, and to frame it on a basis that will suit their own people. It must be turned over to Southern men, and Northern ideas must give place to Southern ideas. We have failed to make Republicanism popular with the people, simply because its leaders have been Northern men who sought to give a Northern impress to our politics, and to force the people to accept Northern notions of Republicanism, along with the propagandists themselves. As well might you attempt to force a German Catholic to be a Frenchman as well as a Catholic, as to insist that a Southern Republican should be a Northern man as well as a Republican.

The local Republicanism of the two sections must be recognized, and humored if not encouraged, and Republicanism must be made as strongly Southern in the South as it is Northern in the North, while both must unite harmoniously and blend in the national party; just, for instance, as one man may be intensely Virginian because of his nativity, and another intensely Pennsylvanian for the same reason, while both can certainly be still more intensely American.

Then, in order to establish permanently this Southern Republicanism, we must have men at its head who are as truly Southern in their sympathies as they are national in their principles; and until we can organize upon this basis, and until the Press of the North, and Northern men who come South to take part in politics, act in conformity with this simple idea, all efforts to build up a Republican Party in the South must end in disastrous failure. They will be spasmodic and sporadic—fitful, fretful, untrustworthy and truly contemptible.

But, taking the Southern stand-point, and admitting that Southern Confederates may become as good, as pure, and as useful Republicans as Northern Federals, we can erect, on the liberal platform of universal suffrage, general amnesty and mutual forgetfulness of past grievances, a solid and respectable and popular party, founded upon sound principles and truly national in spirit and aim, which shall neither be the mere creature of ever-varying and capricious expediency, the plaything of selfish demagogues and "last-resort" patriots, or the refuge of hot-headed, malignant and intolerant extremists and proscriptives.

### A Rondout, N. Y., Sensation—Capture of a Husband by His Deserted Wife.

The Rondout *Freeman* of the 12th inst. says: "Considerable excitement, as well as amusement, was caused in the neighborhood of the gas-house by the circumstance of a wife appearing among the workmen at that place in search of her husband, one JOHN BENEDICT, of Poughkeepsie. It appears he left her and her two children about five months ago, and she heard nothing from him until she learned of his presence at this place. She at once started for Rondout and began her search for her recreant lord. She found out that a man answering to JOHN's description was employed at the gas-works, and was known as JOHN BROWN. She accordingly applied to Mr. DOUGLAS, the obliging foreman, for information. Mr. DOUGLAS knew of no person of that name in his employ, but went in search of one answering his description, while Mrs. BENEDICT remained at his house, which overlooks the gas-works. It being a rainy day, the men were lying around idle, and as the woman cast her eyes over them she saw among them her deserting JOHN, who proved to be the individual known as JOHN BROWN. He had knocked off work, got on his store clothes and presented a festive appearance generally; still, she knew it was JOHN and accordingly called to him. JOHN at once recognized her, but seemed rather backward in moving toward his affectionate spouse. Seeing he would not come to her, she at once proceeded to go to and 'go for' him. She reached him by a few hasty strides, and let out the vials of her wrath on his head in a way which would have done honor to ANNA DICKINSON. He patiently bore it all, however, no doubt penitentially thinking he deserved it; and then, amid the laughter of his fellows and the crowd surrounding them, he hooked his wife's arm in his own and marched straightway to the ferry, afterward taking the train for Poughkeepsie. The scene was a rich one in every particular, the most laughable and yet most serious fact being that the gay Lothario had donned his good clothes for the purpose of getting 'spliced' to a young girl whose affections he had gained during his short stay here. Let us hope that the sudden check he received may prevent JOHN from further wandering from the path of rectitude, and that henceforth he and his energetic wife may jog along together on the smooth road of matrimonial felicity. Since JOHN's departure, the favorite song at the gas-works is 'John Brown.'"

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 13.

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 n. | 109⅝ | 200 N. Y. & H. R. b. c | 95¾ |
| 10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67 | 109⅝ | 400 Erie Railway | 22⅛ |
| 20 St. Nicholas Bank | 120 | 700 L. S. & M. S. R. | 93¾ |
| 22 Central Nat. Bank | 104 | 18 Panama R. | 61 |
| 100 Quicksilver M. Co. | 3 | 100 Mich. C. R. | b.c. 113¼ |
| 17 Adams Ex. | 60 | | |

SECOND BOARD—12¼ AND 1 P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $6,000 U. S. 6s, C. '81 | 114⅝ | 2,000 Mor. & Es. 1st | 101 |
| 20,000 U. S. 5-20 C. | 111[illegible] | 100 Pac. Mail | b.c. 37 |
| 150,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67 | 109⅝ | 1000 N. Y. C. & H. | b.c. 95 |
| 30,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. | 108 | 200 do. | [illegible] |
| 137,000 do. | 107⅝ | 10,000 N. Y. C. & H. C., | |
| 1,000 Tenn. 6s, ex. c. | 62 | bet. call | 91½ |
| 5,000 do. | 62 | 100 Erie Railway | 22 |
| 37,000 N. Car. Sp. Tax | 25 | 200 L. S. & M. S. | b.c. 93⅛ |
| 6,000 N. C. Old Bds. | 51¼ | 200 Chi. & N. W. | [illegible] |
| 5,000 Erie 2d M. | 92 | 100 Chi. & R. I. | b30. 114⅛ |
| 5,000 U. Pac. 1st M. | 82⅛ | 100 do. | 114⅛ |
| 1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. | [illegible] | [illegible] St. P. | [illegible] |
| 1st M. | 101⅛ | 200 Tol., W. & W. | 51½ |

MONDAY, Aug. 15—A. M.

The signal successes of the Prussian armies on Saturday week caused a change in the price of Gold early in the past week of 3½ ⅌ cent. from 121 to 118⅛ ⅌ cent., from which there was subsequently an upward reaction to 118¼@117⅛ ⅌ cent. The Army news near the close of the week looked a little more favorable for the French side, leading to the impression in Wall-street that the War is likely to be prolonged, at least through the month of August, although any hour may bring news of a more general and decisive engagement between the armies now so close together, than has yet been reported. In the Stock Exchange markets the effect of the news made public last Monday was to stiffen the Public Funds 1@1½ ⅌ cent., and to advance the Railway Stocks and the Pacific Railway Bonds. The Vanderbilt and Lake Shore Stocks were also assisted by the reported adjustment between the trunk lines, of better rates of business, which go into operation today. Most of the speculation in these stocks has been conducted on telegrams and other information from Saratoga, where a large number of Railway men are now sojourning. The North-western Roads are being assisted by increased traffic, and the Bonds of the Pacific Roads, especially the Central, are favorably influenced by the same cause.

The general trade of the City is fairly active, especially in the Dry Goods line, Domestic as well as Foreign, and while comparing with a heavy week last year, the business in Foreign Goods passing into market, for consumption, through the Custom-house amounts to about seven millions of dollars. We learn that while some delays occurred at the outbreak of the war in forwarding Continental Goods to the United States, because of the preoccupation of the Railways and the threatened blockade of the Elbe and Weser, there is every present prospect that these difficulties will be overcome in some cases by change of routes to the seaboard. The scarcity of certain desirable styles of Dry Goods, now felt in this market, will therefore be remedied a little later in the season, so that neither this important department of Trade, nor the Customs Revenue, will suffer by the War, as at first apprehended. There was some recovery during the week in the Liverpool Cotton trade, which has an encouraging influence here as well in regard to the probable opening prices of the new crop, as upon the remnant of the old crop yet to be marketed.

Our foreign Exchanges are now almost exclusively done on London. The Bank of France, while not stopping gold or silver payments altogether on its old obligations, has been authorized or directed by the new French Ministry to issue $200,000,000 or one thousand million of francs of legal-tender notes irredeemable, for the present, in gold or silver, and already Gold is at a premium in Paris of 5¼ ⅌ cent., owing to this order and the difficulty of getting gold for the old notes of the Bank.

The Exports of Gold from this market fell from $8,800,000 the week before to $2,900,000 last week. The amount drawn from the Treasury in American Gold Coin, according to the weekly statement to Saturday from Washington, was two millions, the present balance being $103,010,000, against $105,000,000 on Saturday week. The whole sum drawn since the declaration of War on the 15th July, is $10,065,000, while the shipments from this port in the same four weeks have been $16,684,000 in American Gold Coin, and $3,000,000 in other Gold and Silver not usually counted at Bank or in the Treasury. The following are the Treasury figures:

| | July 16. | Aug. 1. | Aug. 12. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total on hand | $113,684,000 | $109,950,000 | $103,010,000 |
| For Depositors | 30,890,000 | 30,760,000 | 36,915,000 |
| Gov't Gold | $78,394,000 | $84,150,000 | $67,104,000 |

The Revenues and Expenses of the General Government for the closing quarter of the late Fiscal Year have now been made complete, and officially published from Washington. The corrections from the informal returns declared in July make an addition of nearly four millions to the Internal Revenues, and raise the total of all Revenues of the Fiscal Year to $412,065,924. They also add to the War and Navy expenses by payments on the Deficiency Bills at the close of the quarter, and unless there is some mistake in the figures of the previous quarters, the total of the year is $300,485,332—leaving a surplus for the extinguishment of the Public Debt of $111,580,592. The amount of United States 5-20s actually purchased during the year, and since canceled, was $115,835,000. The surplus of the previous year was $49,862,701, of which $45,221,475 accrued in the fourth quarter of the year, after the present Administration had taken charge of the public finances. Of the whole surplus of the fifteen months, since March, 1869, it may be stated that $47,721,360 was saved by economies in the Public Expenditures, as compared with the previous Administration, to wit: $27,165,648 in the fourth quarter of 1869 as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1868, and $20,555,712 additional in 1870 over 1869.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 13, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York offices of the United States Treasury, at these dates, respectively:

| | |
|---|---|
| Decrease in Loans | $3,574,885 |
| Decrease in Specie | 2,365,790 |
| Decrease in other Legal Tenders | 310,928 |
| Decrease in Deposits | 5,744,866 |
| Decrease in circulation | 32,978 |

| | Aug. 14, '69. | Aug. 13, '70. | Aug. 6, '70. |
|---|---|---|---|
| National Capital | $73,352,907 | $73,032,200 | $73,032,200 |
| Local Capital | 11,882,300 | 12,130,000 | 12,130,000 |
| Total | $85,185,212 | $85,162,000 | $85,162,000 |
| Loans | 265,505,186 | 278,667,619 | 281,752,144 |
| Gold and Gold Notes | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Other Legal Tenders | 54,789,827 | 51,576,302 | 52,387,188 |
| Deposits | 198,897,711 | 215,076,604 | 220,820,000 |
| Circulation | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| In Sub-Treasury | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

The Bank statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement in the point of lawful money Security to the previous statement. The Banks owe:

| | Aug. 6, '70. | Aug. 13, '70. | Aug. 14, '69. |
|---|---|---|---|
| On deposits | $220,819,000 | $215,076,604 | $198,897,711 |
| Circulation | 32,968,144 | 32,939,166 | 33,849,496 |
| Total | $253,788,144 | $247,996,000 | $232,756,207 |
| 25 ⅌ ct. would be | $63,446,931 | $61,998,000 | $58,189,076 |
| They hold: In Gold and Greenbacks | 78,799,700 | 76,000,000 | 72,860,000 |
| Excess | $15,336,369 | $14,001,000 | $14,749,000 |
| Rate for Money | 5 ⅌ ct. | 5 ⅌ ct. | 7 ⅌ ct. |

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry-goods returns in our last paper, amount to $6,814,146, against the total entries of $4,799,414 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,786,742, against $3,132,514 same week last year. The export of Specie, $2,902,552, against $784,115 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,394,821. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 5,290 bales.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to July 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house, the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $22,201,519 | July 8 | $4,412,679 |
| February | 22,631,656 | July 15 | 5,372,109 |
| March | 27,252,964 | July 22 | 5,426,000 |
| April | 20,567,274 | July 29 | 5,590,600 |
| May | 24,516,605 | Aug. 5 | 5,755,000 |
| June | 24,230,044 | Aug. 12 | 5,414,146 |
| Total since Jan. 1 | | | $182,270,323 |
| Against the same date, 1869 | | | 194,442,189 |
| Decrease since Jan. 1 | | | $10,565,866 |

The Currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, is as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $12,593,199 | July 6 | $4,192,816 |
| February | 17,340,145 | July 13 | 3,224,418 |
| March | 16,368,026 | July 20 | 3,597,300 |
| April | 14,697,225 | July 27 | 3,096,211 |
| May | 15,115,290 | Aug. 3 | 3,802,271 |
| June | 17,700,862 | Aug. 10 | 3,786,742 |
| Total since Jan. 1 | | | $111,090,758 |
| Against same date 1869 | | | 110,322,441 |
| Increase since Jan. 1 | | | $778,324 |
| Gold, Aug. 12, 1870 | | | 117⅛ ⅌ cent. |
| Gold, Aug. 14, 1869 | | | 134½ ⅌ cent. |

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $2,683,292 | July 6 | $1,194,982 |
| February | 3,166,688 | July 13 | 2,745,366 |
| March | 1,522,001 | July 22 | 6,107,368 |
| April | 1,090,518 | July 29 | 5,985,547 |
| May | 4,480,078 | Aug. 5 | 3,894,970 |
| June | 4,294,303 | Aug. 12 | 2,902,552 |
| Total since Jan. 1 | | | $50,912,642 |
| Against same date 1869 | | | 34,221,518 |
| Increase since Jan. 1 | | | $16,691,304 |

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1870:

| Customs received. | | Gold Interest Paid. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $10,152,288 | January | $17,698,722 |
| February | 11,651,225 | February | 1,783,040 |
| March | 12,264,626 | March | 5,740,316 |
| April | 10,166,934 | April | 3,162,000 |
| May | 11,065,468 | May | 16,913,102 |
| June | 10,822,804 | June | 2,084,351 |
| July | 11,129,700 | July | 17,494,731 |
| Aug. 6 | 2,028,096 | Aug. 6 | 882,409 |
| Aug. 13 | 2,394,821 | Aug. 13 | 475,808 |
| Total 1870 | $82,304,840 | Total 1870 | $61,644,400 |
| Total 1869 | 83,073,062 | Total 1869 | 64,152,126 |

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

| | | Aug. 14, 1869. |
|---|---|---|
| American Gold | 121½@118⅛@118¼@117⅛ | 134½ |
| Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862 | 111¾@111¼ | 122¼ |
| Consolidated 5-20s | 109⅜@110¼@109⅝ | 120½ |
| U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40s | 107⅝@108@107⅝ | 113¼ |
| N. Y. Central and Hudson | 92⅛@96½@95⅝ | [illegible] |
| N. Y. Central and Hudson Scrip | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Rock Island | 112⅝@114⅛@114 | 116¼ |
| Lake Shore | 90⅝@93⅞@93 | 105¼ |
| North-western | 61⅞@62 | 83 |
| Reading | 95⅞@96⅝ | 96 |
| North-western Preferred | 84⅞@86@85 | 97⅝ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 32⅛@33½ | 32 |
| Pacific Mail | 36⅝@36⅝@37¼ | 82 |
| St. Paul Preferred | 75½@77¾ | 90½ |
| St. Paul Common | 59½@61 | 82¼ |
| New Tennessee 6s | 60@62 | 58 |
| Old Virginia 6s | 57@60 | 56 |
| New-Jersey Central | 101½@103 | 107 |
| Toledo and Wabash | 48½@51½ | 78 |

The sales of Gold were not so firm as at the close of the market on Friday. The range was 118@117¾@117⅝@117½ ⅌ cent. There was no authentic War news to excite the market either way, and as some considerable *short* contracts were reported to have been closed up on Friday, there was nothing in the relative position of the *Bulls* and *Bears* in the Gold Room to render the market very interesting, nor had the Gold shipments of the day much effect either way.

The shipments of Gold for the day by the *City of Brooklyn* (Dale steamer) amount to $1,936,000, making for the whole week, of all descriptions of Gold and Specie, $2,902,552, of which $2,325,175 was in American Gold Coin, and $577,-300 in Mexican and American Silver, Gold bars, &c. The Treasury Office received, during the week, $2,394,821 for Gold Customs, and paid out $475,808 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The Gold averages of the City Banks are $2,368,-200 less than last Monday. The Greenback averages are $310,928 less. The Loans are $3,574,885 less, and the General line of Deposits is down $5,744,866.

The Stock Exchange made no formal call through the official list in the forenoon, in consequence of the proceedings of respect to the memory of Mr. THEODORE B. STOUT, whose sudden death was announced on Friday. In the Afternoon there was a short Second Board, the transactions being limited in amount, as they were, also, in the Long Room at a later hour. The Brokers, as usual on Saturday, in the Summer season, left the Street early. The following quotations were made as compared with Friday night—the changes being, for the most part, unimportant:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, AUG. 13.

| | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 10-40s | 107⅝ | 107⅝ |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 111⅝ | 111⅝ |
| United States 5-20s of 1867 | 109⅝ | 109⅝ |
| American Gold Coin | 118⅛ | 117⅝ |
| Bills on London at sight | 110⅝ | 110⅝ |
| New Bonds of Tennessee | 62 | 62 |
| New-York Central and Hudson | 95⅞ | 95⅝ |
| N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates | 91⅝ | 91⅝ |
| Reading Railroad | 96 | 95⅞ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 114⅛ | 114 |
| North-western Common | 62 | 62 |
| North-western Preferred | 85⅛ | 85 |
| Pacific Mail Company | 37⅛ | 37¼ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 77⅝ | 77⅝ |
| St. Paul Common | 60⅞ | 61 |
| Lake Shore | 93⅛ | 93⅛ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 33⅛ | 33⅛ |
| New-Jersey Central | 102 | 102 |
| Toledo and Wabash | 51 | 51⅛ |

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1870.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold Receipts | $400,343 09 |
| Gold Payments | 2,427,440 12 |
| Gold Balance | 67,057,943 05 |
| Currency Receipts | 511,073 84 |
| Currency Payments | 2,504,790 62 |
| Currency Balance | 12,404,431 23 |
| Customs | 362,000 |

$2,346,000 canceled Gold Certificates sent to Washington, D. C.

REVENUES AND EXPENSES—FISCAL YEAR.

| Revenues. | 1868–69. July 1 to Sept. 30. | 1869–70. July 1 to Sept. 30. |
|---|---|---|
| Customs | $49,628,594 | $52,598,922 |
| Internal taxes | 36,751,409 | 49,298,222 |
| Lands | 714,838 | 898,884 |
| Miscellaneous | 8,260,036 | 6,222,941 |
| Total first quarter | $95,342,885 | $109,042,070 |
| | Oct. 1 to Dec. 31. | Oct. 1 to Dec. 31. |
| Customs | $38,690,463 | $41,206,147 |
| Internal taxes | 31,180,324 | 37,294,736 |
| Lands | 706,196 | 820,888 |
| Miscellaneous | 7,582,219 | 11,030,332 |
| Total second quarter | $76,759,201 | $90,414,100 |
| | Jan. 1 to Mar. 31. | Jan. 1 to Mar. 31. |
| Customs | $42,289,534 | $48,196,911 |
| Internal taxes | 12,672,549 | 37,089,611 |
| Lands | 1,264,920 | 673,026 |
| Miscellaneous | 5,708,554 | 6,850,428 |
| Total third quarter | $62,934,067 | $95,701,096 |
| | Apr. 1 to June 30. | Apr. 1 to June 30. |
| Customs | $44,031,885 | $52,454,394 |
| Internal taxes | 56,867,674 | 51,738,298 |
| Lands | 1,274,424 | 962,048 |
| Miscellaneous | 7,962,676 | 3,182,365 |
| Total fourth quarter | $109,537,619 | $116,208,000 |

RECAPITULATION OF REVENUES.

| | 1868–69. July 1 to June 30. | 1869–70. July 1 to June 30. |
|---|---|---|
| Customs | $180,036,364 | $194,538,374 |
| Internal taxes | 150,122,249 | 185,980,795 |
| Lands | 4,020,325 | 3,354,881 |
| Miscellaneous | 27,752,785 | 27,277,218 |
| Total fiscal year | $370,903,745 | $412,065,924 |

| Expenditures | 1868–69. July 1 to Sept. 30. | 1869–70. July 1 to Sept. 30. |
|---|---|---|
| Civil service | $31,227,105 | $15,265,250 |
| Pensions and Indians | 12,258,647 | 13,772,837 |
| War | 27,219,117 | 15,141,263 |
| Navy | 5,604,789 | 6,304,270 |
| Interest | 38,742,314 | 37,544,066 |
| Total first quarter | $115,052,072 | $88,028,186 |
| | Oct. 1 to Dec. 31. | Oct. 1 to Dec. 31. |
| Civil service | $10,319,050 | $11,445,908 |
| Pensions and Indians | 5,048,122 | 3,109,596 |
| War | 23,913,373 | 15,342,259 |
| Navy | 4,316,279 | 4,534,000 |
| Interest | 25,225,313 | 25,403,311 |
| Total second quarter | $72,317,779 | $62,212,164 |
| | Jan. 1 to Mar. 31. | Jan. 1 to Mar. 31. |
| Civil service | $11,506,808 | $13,212,973 |
| Pensions and Indians | 13,183,243 | 12,894,149 |
| War | 12,710,025 | 13,314,449 |
| Navy | 2,710,986 | 5,488,095 |
| Interest | 38,272,709 | 39,898,670 |
| Total third quarter | $79,384,034 | $84,808,344 |
| | April 1 to June 30. | April 1 to June 30. |
| Civil service | $12,121,000 | $13,886,164 |
| Pensions and Indians | 5,928,533 | 8,889,472 |
| War | 18,659,977 | 17,737,383 |
| Navy | 4,492,122 | 4,089,318 |
| Interest | 27,450,606 | 26,393,670 |
| Total fourth quarter | $64,288,244 | $65,894,721 |

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENSES.

| | 1868–69. July 1 to June 30. | 1869–70. July 1 to June 30. |
|---|---|---|
| Civil service | $65,224,081 | $53,834,288 |
| Pensions and Indians | 35,519,549 | 32,265,541 |
| War | 78,502,432 | 62,089,498 |
| Navy | 20,000,750 | 24,134,551 |
| Interest | 130,694,242 | 128,166,519 |
| Total fiscal year | $321,041,044 | $300,485,332 |
| Surplus of year | $49,862,701* | $111,580,592 |
| Increased revenues 1870 over 1869 | | $41,162,179 |
| Diminished expenses 1870 against 1869 | | 20,555,712 |
| Gain in surplus 1870 over 1869 | | $61,717,891 |

*Of this sum $45,221,475 accrued in the Fourth Quarter, under the Grant Administration, April 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869; so that the whole surplus, in fifteen months of the Grant Administration, April 1, 1869, to June 30, 1870, is $156,801,067.

FOURTH QUARTERS—1868, '69, '70.

| | 1868. Johnson. | 1869. Grant. | 1870. Grant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenues | $100,924,702 | $109,537,619 | $116,208,089 |
| Expenses | 91,301,962 | 64,288,244 | 65,894,721 |

We understand that contracts have been let to responsible parties for building the Mi-

waukee and Northern Railway running from Milwaukee to Appleton and Green Bay—the first twenty miles to Cedarburgh to be completed by 1st November. This is an enterprise which, when completed, will open up a densely populated and very fertile country to railway traffic. Agents are in the City contracting for the iron.

RAILWAY EARNINGS FOR JULY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Central Pacific | $731,820 | $522,857 |
| Chicago and Alton | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Chicago and Northwestern | 1,000,916 | 1,116,084 |
| Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific | 462,408 | 405,408 |
| Illinois Central | 640,048 | 540,000 |
| Ithaca Public | 35,000 | 35,000 |
| Marietta and Cincinnati | 211,637 | 214,000 |
| Michigan Central | 330,361 | 320,000 |
| Milwaukee and St. Paul | 330,936 | 330,941 |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 211,000 | 200,000 |
| Pacific of Missouri | 350,000 | 314,000 |
| St. Louis and Iron Mountain | 107,934 | 92,128 |
| Toledo, Wabash and Western | 225,000 | 210,000 |

RAILROADS FROM JAN. 1 TO AUG. 1.

| | 1870. | 1869. |
|---|---|---|
| Central Pacific | $7,731,820 | [illegible] |
| Chicago and Alton | 2,255,237 | 2,070,702 |
| Chicago and Northwestern | 6,772,[illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 3,141,[illegible] | 2,707,[illegible] |
| Illinois Central | 4,[illegible] | 4,[illegible] |
| Marietta and Cincinnati | 732,[illegible] | 717,[illegible] |
| Michigan Central | 2,[illegible] | 2,[illegible] |
| Milwaukee and St. Paul | 2,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 1,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] |
| Pacific of Missouri | 2,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] |
| Toledo, Wabash and Western | 1,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.


WE OFFER FOR SALE

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD BONDS, 30 years to run, seven per cent. interest semi-annually, at 90 and accrued interest.

NO BETTER SECURITY, or more intrinsic merit can be made.

For particulars apply to

J. R. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 53 Wall-st.

GILMAN, SON & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 5 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP BONDS.

7 per cent. bonds City Co., Ill., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.
7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $100, each at 95 and interest.
10 per cent. bonds Lemont Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.
10 per cent. bonds Jasper Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.
10 per cent. bonds Bedford Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.
10 per cent. bonds Harter Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.
10 per cent. bonds Big Mound Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

These bonds were issued under a special act of Legislature. Extract from letter by the State Auditor: "It is the duty of the Auditor of the State to levy, from time to time, sufficient taxes to meet all accruing interest and principal."

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, INDORSED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, an finished road, form organized by law, and surrounded by guarantees that render the bonds a most desirable investment. The road is now about to open its valuable connection at South Eufaula Springs, and will be completed within a year to Eufaula. Its finances are in excellent condition, and it has during the last year been making satisfactory net earnings.

We recommend these bonds as a cheap and well secured investment.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Coupon Bonds—Principal and interest payable in Gold Coin. Government tax paid by the company. Registered, convertible at the option of the holder into stock of the company at par. The low price will at no distant day enable the holder of these bonds to realize upon their investment a very handsome profit, besides receiving about nine per cent. interest. Information in regard to the resources and character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced earnings, will be cheerfully furnished to investors, as we strongly recommend these bonds to investors as in every respect an undoubted security. Market quotations are still obtainable at 90 and accrued interest.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

WE HAVE A LIMITED AMOUNT OF choice Railway Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest in gold, for sale at 87½ per cent. and accrued interest.

Also, bonds of various towns and counties in the State of Illinois, bearing ten per cent. interest, for sale at prices to suit the time.

HENRY K. BODDY & CO., No. 14 Wall-st.


## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 13, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port last week have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton, bales | 274 | Pork, bbls | 40 |
| Flour, bbls | 227 | Lard, tcs | 10 |
| Meal, bbls | 420 | Butter, pkgs | 50 |
| Corn, bushels | 20,500 | Tobacco, hhds | 20 |
| Wheat, bushels | 22,400 | Tobacco, bales & cs | 107 |
| Malt, bushels | 600 | Whisky, bbls | 237 |
| Rye, bushels | 2,100 | Whisky, hhds | 20 |
| Hides, No | 327 | Oil-cake, pkgs | 25 |
| Hides, bales | 3 | | |

The export clearances since our last report, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool—Ashes, 75 bbls; Beef, 50 tcs; Cheese, 8 half-bbls; Beef, 25 bbls; Beef Hams, 10 tcs; Tallow, 8 pkgs; Bacon, 2 pkgs; Pumps, 21 bbls; Tobacco, 100 bales; Flour, 7 cases; Machinery, 50 bbls; Apples, [illegible].

By the steamer Tripoli, for Liverpool—21,750 bushels Wheat, 28,[illegible] bushels Beans, 1,[illegible] boxes Cheese, 25 bales Cotton.

By the steamer England, for Liverpool—15,[illegible] bushels Peas, 65,120 bushels Wheat, 427 hhds, Tobacco, 20 cases Tobacco, 500 bales Cotton, 227 boxes Bacon, [illegible] Staves, 45 pkgs Metal Goods, 250 cases Salmon, 160 tcs, 5 hhds Tallow, 24 bags Oil-cake, 87 bbls Flour.

By the ship Missouri, for Glasgow—[illegible] bbls Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 1,418 bbls Rosin.

By the steamer Columbia, for Glasgow—1,[illegible] bbls Flour, 20,400 bushels Wheat, 48 hhds Tobacco, 6 cases Tobacco, 4,[illegible] bbls Rosin, 4,[illegible] bbls Tallow, 25 boxes Clocks, 25 cases Sewing-machines, 25 cases Cabinet-ware, 4 bbls Spirits-oil.

By the bark Sofia, for Cork and orders—21,[illegible] bushels Wheat.

By the brig Calhoun Shaw, for Odessa—[illegible] barrels of Logwood, 8,000 cases Refined Petroleum, [illegible] bbls Rosin.

By the brig Antietam, for Bayonne—5,400 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Mary Shelton, for Toledo—3,[illegible] bbls Refined Petroleum, 3,000 cases Petroleum.

By the bark Ocean Rover, for Cronstadt—[illegible] bbls Refined Petroleum.

The business in produce generally dealt in, in a jobbing way, at [illegible] prices, and sales of [illegible] for Pearl, [illegible] for Pots, and [illegible] for Pearl, [illegible] lbs, stock, 887 bbls.

COFFEE—There has been a light call for Rio of which sales have been made, 650 bags, for [illegible] and [illegible] bags, for the Western, on private terms. Other kinds the dealings have been unimportant, and prices are nominally unchanged. We quote: Java at 19½@22c.; Maracaibo, 18@19½c.; Laguayra, 16½@18c.; Rio, 9½@12c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@19c.; Singapore, 15c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 19½@21c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Santaella, 16½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@9c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been very dull since our last at a still easier price. Sales, 50 bales, for account of Sweeney, Gardner & Co., at 19c., ⅌ lb., for account of exporters, and 25 bales to speculators. Also, 200 bales for forward delivery, including 100 bales basis 14½c. middling, for September, and 100 bales, basis 15c. Middling, for November, 14½c., ⅌ lb. Mobile, CORDAGE—Remains nominally at 15c., ⅌ lb., for Manila, 10½c. for Russia, and 9½c. for American. Jute, 6½c., ⅌ lb., gold.

COAL—Continues to be very moderately dealt in, in a jobbing way, at [illegible] prices for Foreign, and [illegible] for Pearl, ⅌ 100 lbs., stock, 887 bbls.

COFFEE—There has been a light call for Rio,

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
Corner 23d-st. and 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Joseph Jefferson.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
IDUKE'S MOTTO. Leading characters by Messrs. Barrett and Bangs, Miss Moore, Mme. Ponisi.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
SITALA, THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner.

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Two copies, one year....... [illegible]
Ten copies, one year....... 25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum....... 2
Five copies, one year....... [illegible]
Ten copies, one year....... 15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Twenty copies, one year....... 25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra....... 3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

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These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 60 East 125th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE WAR.

The dispatches from London this morning announce the evacuation of Metz by the French and its occupation by the Prussians, and the statement is said to be confirmed. The Prussian cavalry had cut the railroad from Paris to Frouard, by which the supplies of the army at Metz were transported. Nancy is also said to have been evacuated, and the whole west bank of the Moselle abandoned by the French. The Prussians occupied Nancy at once. This is confirmed by a dispatch from Paris. Telegraphic communication between Paris and Nancy was interrupted on Saturday. A Berlin dispatch announces that the head-quarters of the King of Prussia are at Faulquemont, half way between Metz and Saarbrück. Marshal McMAHON is at Toul, twelve miles from Nancy, in the direction of Paris. A Metz dispatch of the 13th says the Prussian pickets appeared in the valley of the Moselle on Saturday, and a detachment occupied Pont-a-Mousson, but were driven away by a French brigade, with the loss of thirty prisoners.

The Parisian journals demand the expulsion of the Germans resident on French soil, in consequence of the discovery of Prussian spies among them. Count PALIKAO, the Minister of War, has issued an address to the army, in which he blames them for firing too rapid. At Wissembourg they used more ammunition in one day than the Prussians would in three. He exhorts them to remember that they are on the line of defence from Thionville to Metz, back of which were other lines, and back of all Paris, France, and four millions of armed men, and a thousand millions of treasure. The activity of the Minister of War is said to be wonderful, and all the resources of the country will soon be available. Volunteering continues with great activity. The French authorities deny the charges of the German journals that they had violated the convention of Geneva, regarding the care of wounded enemies. The *Opinion Nationale* says the German papers admit their losses to have been in the proportion of five to two of the French. *La Patrie*, of Paris, says that when Strasbourg was invested, it was fully supplied with ammunition, and all places likely to be injured by the enemy's shot had been strengthened, and that the city can only be captured by starving the garrison. An unknown German bark, according to a Southampton dispatch, has been captured and taken a prize to Cherbourg.

The *Journal Officiel* of Paris publishes intelligence, by authority of the Government, setting forth that the principal chiefs of the three provinces of Algeria have offered their services and those of their tribes to the French Government. On the subject of the defenses of Paris, this official intelligence says that all material necessary for its defense is in Paris; more than 600 cannon are mounted on the fortifications likely to be first attacked, and the work of placing others in position is continued vigorously day and night; that on Saturday 7,500 laborers were engaged in cutting off the streets leading into the city, and nothing remained but to close the openings in the roads and place drawbridges in position, and that outside the city earthworks, mines, ditches and other works were in progress to connect the network of fortifications surrounding the capital. The *Journal* also says all Europe does justice to the patriotism of the troops and the energy with which the whole nation rises as one man to repair unexpected reverses; the unanimity of the Corps Legislatif is also spoken of, and the soldiers are represented as feeling that the whole nation is behind them. The foreign relations of the Empire are likewise reviewed, and are declared to be on a good footing, on all points touching the present crisis. M. BISMARCK is represented to have, at the beginning of the contest, endeavored to awaken English susceptibilities against France on Belgian neutrality; to effect an alliance between Prussia and Russia; to embroil France with Spain on the Hohenzollern candidature, and to alienate Italy from France through the Roman question, in all of which he is said to have failed. The French fleet is declared in the *Journal* to be off Kiel, and great events on the German coast are predicted. In relation to peace negotiations, it is said they cannot be entertained for an instant while the war has only just begun, and when the national feeling declares itself with such energy.

In the French Corps Legislatif a petition was received and referred to a committee, praying that religious communities be not exempt from military service. A proposition was made, and supported by the Minister of Finance, to raise the war loan to 1,000,000,000 francs. The delay in the payment of commercial paper was increased from thirty to forty-five days by a vote of [illegible] to 1. The proposition of JULES FAVRE, that a Committee of Defences be appointed, was brought up, and produced considerable excitement. An attack on the Government by GAMBETTA being applauded by the spectators, the galleries were cleared and the debate finished in secret session. The members of the Senate and the Corps have been requested to remain in Paris.

### GENERAL.

A dispatch from Cuba gives some interesting details in regard to the insurrection. The telegraphic correspondence between DE RODAS and the Colonial Minister of the Home Government at Madrid is also given, in reference to the question of reinforcements. DE RODAS states that the losses from December, 1869, to July, 1870, were 3,000, and by September will probably amount to 5,000. It will require an equal number, he says, to replace these soldiers, whose terms of enlistment expired; and in all 10,000 troops will be necessary to give the Spanish Army in Cuba the same strength as it had last year.

The loss by the fire in Chicago on Friday, is estimated at $250,000, with $80,000 insurance, mainly with Eastern companies.

From South America it is reported that a project for electoral reforms in Brazil has been formed by the Ministry, and that a preliminary treaty of peace with Paraguay has been signed. The Emperor, it is said, will soon leave Rio Janeiro on visit to Lisbon.

The gap in the Kansas Pacific Railroad has been reduced to ten and a quarter miles, which will be entirely laid today, it is said.

President GRANT, Vice-President COLFAX and Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, were in Chicago on Saturday at the Tremont House.

G. T. JENKS, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Brooklyn, was found dead in his bed at Saratoga, yesterday morning. There was no apparent cause of death. The citizens of Brooklyn, resident at Saratoga, held a meeting, and passed resolutions of regret and respect, and appointed a committee to bring the remains to Brooklyn.

Gov. HOLDEN, of North Carolina, it is reported, will surrender the prisoners now held by his orders at Yanceyville, in that State, to Judge BROOKS, at Salisbury, on Thursday next. It is also reported that an injunction is to be applied for to restrain the State Treasurer from paying the State troops for their services during the "rebellion."

J. H. WALKER, a leading citizen of Corning, Adams County, Iowa, was assassinated at that place on Thursday. No arrests have been made, and the assassin is unknown.

Admiral DAVID G. FARRAGUT, United States Navy, died yesterday, at noon, at Portsmouth, N. H., at the age of sixty-nine years. His death was very peaceful, and his death-bed was surrounded by his family, and many of his friends. His body will remain temporarily in a vault at Portsmouth until the place of final interment is decided on.

Secretary BOUTWELL addressed a large number of the business men of Boston at the Shoe and Leather Exchange, in that city, Saturday. Among those present were Gov. CLAFLIN, Ex-Gov. JEWELL, of Connecticut, Senator WILSON and others.

The news of the massacre in Pekin, China, created a profound sensation in Shanghai, among the foreign residents. Additional military guards were at once posted throughout the city.

A Washington dispatch says newspapers for France are forwarded only by the semi-monthly French steamers from this port.

The printers' strike in San Francisco has ended in a disastrous defeat of those engaged in it; and the strikers have returned to work on the old terms. Other concessions were also made on the part of the Typographical Union which cannot fail to prevent a recurrence of such difficulties in the future.

The State Department at Washington has just been officially notified of the removal of the buoys and beacon-lights from the Western Ems.

Gen. SPINNER has been taken seriously ill, owing to overwork, but his condition was, yesterday, materially improved. He is, however, confined to his room at the Treasury Department.

A large meeting was held in Portland, Me., on Friday evening, of those favorable to the nomination of Gov. CHAMBERLAIN to the United States Senate, in the place of Senator MORRILL, whose term expires with the present Congress. Resolutions suitable to the occasion were adopted.

The latest reports in regard to the riot between Irish and Italian laborers at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, indicate that it was not so serious as was first announced. There was no person killed.

Two laborers, named respectively JOHN DRISCOLL and JOHN BROWN, while at work near Boston, on Friday night, were instantly killed by the caving in of an embankment. PATRICK BURNS, while at work at Croton, in this State, was killed the same night by a similar accident.

The funeral of B. B. FRENCH took place in Washington yesterday afternoon. He had occupied the highest posts in the Masonic fraternity, and was Past Most Eminent Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States. He was also a member of the Scottish Rite of the thirty-third degree. The Masons of the District of Columbia and adjoining States were present in large numbers. At the church the Masonic burial services were read.

A convict in the State Prison at Wethersfield, Conn., named JAMES WILSON, stabbed Capt. WILLIAM WILLARD, the Warden of the prison, yesterday, with a shoe-knife. The wound proved fatal in a very few hours.

The Orange societies have announced their intention of not parading today, for fear of causing bloodshed.

## Progress of the Prussian Arms.

With a resistless force as silent and as crushing as the course of destiny, Prussia continues her march to Paris. The "best possible position on the Moselle" has been as completely driven in as the frontier line between Saarbrück and Weissenburg, and the invader is another stage nearer to the Capital of France. The news of the evacuation of Metz is probably premature, but cut off as it now is from all communication with Paris, and left, as at the best it must necessarily be, to the defense of a garrison very inadequate to its vast requirements, its capitulation can only be a question of time, and its importance as a bulwark against the conquerors is thoroughly neutralized. About the evacuation of Nancy, there can be no question, and it is quite clear that the three hundred thousand men lately stationed on the Moselle have effected a retreat to the line of the Meuse, or twenty miles further back. The slowness with which news travels in the present struggle is beyond all precedent. Nancy was entered on Friday, and we are only in possession of the fact after an interval of two days. The battles of Woerth and Saarbrück were fought ten days ago, and we are only now beginning to appreciate their magnitude, in view of their results. First, the possession of Alsace was yielded up without further struggle; then the passes of the Vosges were tardily admitted to be the property of the enemy, and now the ancient province of Lorraine, the duchy of Lothaire, is all but overrun by the Prussian troops. That all this has been abandoned while two-thirds of the French army have not yet faced the enemy, speaks volumes for Prussian strategy and prowess, as well as for their overwhelming numerical strength.

Previous reverses have made Paris calmer but not less defiant. It remains to be seen whether the latest and most fatal yet of all the evidences of weakness which France has displayed in the course of the struggle, will leave her confidence unshaken. There is a feverish and desperate energy in the statement "the hour approaches when the enemy will be chased from the land," that in spite of its incongruity with existing circumstances, lends it a sort of tragic pathos. There are still three lines of defense to be passed before reaching the gates of Paris, but who can tell whether the Emperor will be prepared to make a stand either in the Valley of the Meuse, on the wood-studded plateau of the Argonnes, or amid the plains of central France, watered by the Aisne, the Marne, and the Seine. At one or other of these points a stand must be made; but the conviction that another battle must finally decide a contest which, so far as its original purpose is concerned, is already practically ended, will render the French commanders doubly cautious in their selection both of time and place. Their most highly trained troops have been proved incapable of standing before the weight of the Prussian onset; they may, therefore, reasonably hesitate before bringing into action an army reinforced by raw levies from Paris, and untried soldiers from Châlons. To engage the Prussians by sections becomes daily more impossible. Their contracted wedge-like front is now confined within a space of about twenty miles, and their three great divisions evidently advance with a perfect unity of plan and direction. The capture of Strasbourg, which appears imminent, has assumed the character of a mere episode of the campaign, just as that of Metz may do, now that it is completely isolated from its base of supplies. The demonstration of the fleet in the Baltic comes all too late to turn the desperate fortunes of the Empire.

The French Government is justified in the boast that the internal dissensions on which the Prussians may have reckoned do not exist. But while men of all shades of politics vie with each other in making sacrifices, unparalleled in recent European history, for the preservation of their common country, there is an ominous underlone of dissatisfaction that bodes ill for the future of the dynasty. When the war was declared, the spectators in the gallery of the Chamber of Deputies united in the spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm which greeted the announcement of the Emperor's determination to fight. The applause is now reserved for those who counsel steadfast resistance to the advancing foe, but who also propose to erect another supreme power as a counterpoise to, and a possible judge of, the Emperor. When that deep determination which now exists to repair recent defeats finds an opportunity to transfer itself to those who will be accused of causing them, there will be an account demanded of the ruler of France, which may not be as bloody as that demanded of LOUIS XVI., but will certainly be as stern and as difficult to satisfy.

## How Not to Manage Southern Elections.

A saying of the Wise Man is verified in the course of some extreme Southern politicians and their Northern abettors: "Though thou shouldest bray a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him." The class of whom we speak learn nothing from experience. The fact that Gov. HOLDEN's violent proceedings have transferred North Carolina to the Democracy teaches them no lesson. They imagine that the possession of power entitles them to play despotic tricks with impunity; and that if their authority to override law and outrage justice be challenged, they have but to appeal to Washington to obtain all the support they require. They assume that Federal troops are available whenever they choose to call for help, and that, if these are not equal to the occasion, Congress will upset its own work, do violence to the rights of sovereign States, and restore chaos as a pretext for military government. It must be admitted that for these extravagant assumptions too much justification has been afforded. The dispatch of troops to do Gov. HOLDEN's bidding is a precedent not less mischievous in its tendency than the ever-recurring threat of interference which the extremists in Congress promulgate whenever they find party supremacy jeopardized in a Southern State. But the folly that invokes Federal interference is none the less because there is a folly that concedes such interference. In either case it is suicidal.

What is about to happen when Mr. FORNEY's two papers begin to talk of "renewed Southern outrages," all of us know. The sign is understood everywhere. There is a purpose which may be interpreted without prophetic aid. Some scheme for promoting personal ambition or factious greed is to be presented to Congress or the President. Some plan is contemplated for carrying an election against the will of the people, or for perpetuating an authority that cannot withstand the free exercise of the ballot. Then the Kuklux reappear, and murders and outrages multiply at a rate which only vivid imaginations can explain. Of this startling intelligence the Washington *Chronicle* and the Philadelphia *Press* have a monopoly; they are without a rival in that line of the newspaper business. And they are preparing now for fresh manifestations of their peculiar skill. They would have us believe that the defeat in North Carolina might have been prevented had there been more bayonets at the ballot-box; and they so describe events in other States as to suggest the necessity for military appearances to make sure of Republican victories. They ask us to rely more upon the bullet, and less upon the ballot.

From this teaching Georgia has happily been rescued by the good sense of one branch of the local Legislature, indorsed and perhaps aided by Attorney-General AKERMAN. The people are not to be defrauded out of an election, as was proposed. Now let us hope that they will be allowed to vote unmolested by the military. Mr. AKERMAN has well said that the Republican Party can better afford to lose a State than to retain it by means that conflict with right. In Texas, however, there is a Governor who desires to imitate Mr. HOLDEN. He wants a little standing army to aid him in managing matters, and threatens to appeal to the Washington Jupiter if the Legislature reject his propositions. A dispatch to the Galveston *Bulletin*—a staunch Union sheet—briefly tells the story:

"AUSTIN, Aug. 1.—Gov. DAVIS has determined that if the Legislature adjourns without passing the appropriations he asked, amounting to $1,600,000, that he will immediately call an extra session. If that is refused, he will report to the Federal Government that the State is lawless, that he is powerless, and ask that the State be remanded to military rule, that he be appointed Military Governor, and troops stationed in the State as before reconstruction."

We have seen these things so often already that the prospect of their repetition excites no surprise. The partisan license in which they originate is not exhausted. All we can hope is that if Gov. DAVIS make a pilgrimage to Washington he will return home a less confident if not a wiser man.

It is quite evident that the process of tinkering the Southern States to establish party supremacy in them forever, has been continued too long for the good of the party itself. The object of reconstruction was national, not partisan, and the policy that would unsettle a finished work as often as partisan exigencies arise, is as scandalous as it is impolitic. It brings disgrace on the party resorting to it, and insures a repetition of results akin to those in North Carolina. The field is broad and fair, and we should be content to contest it fairly. Many substantial advantages are on the Republican side, and their legitimate use should be sufficient for all reasonable purposes. If our party managers would turn them to the best account, and win victories where now they seem to dread defeat, they will expel the Holdens and Davises from their councils, and discard the intolerant, proscriptive temper, and the reckless abuse of power, which have been their chief characteristics

## Admiral D. G. Farragut.

The announcement of the death of Admiral DAVID GLASCOE FARRAGUT, although not altogether unexpected, will be received with unfeigned grief all over the land. He was the first and only United States naval officer who attained the full rank of Admiral—a grade which was unknown in our service until it was created as an acknowledgment of the services of the greatest naval commander our country has produced.

Notwithstanding the distinguished position he subsequently attained, FARRAGUT, like GRANT, was not a "showy" officer, although he was always considered a good sailor, and, above all, an honest, straightforward man. Nobody was inclined to dispute FARRAGUT's word, and when he promised to do a thing it was always done. Those who knew him before the war, were scarcely prophets enough to recognize in the then undistinguished, although efficient commander, the future Admiral, whose illustrious deeds were to form the brightest page in the annals of our navy. The fifty years of service which Capt. FARRAGUT had seen from his original entry in the navy up to the outbreak of the war, had only served to mature his powers, without in any respect impairing his mental or physical vigor. So when in 1862 the Department sought for a commandant for the naval expedition then fitting out against New-Orleans, the choice naturally fell upon FARRAGUT.

The brilliant achievement of the capture of Forts Jackson and St. Philip is unequaled in modern naval warfare. So great were the obstacles to be overcome in accomplishing this victory, that the commandants of the vessels of FARRAGUT's fleet were at first of opinion that it would be madness to attempt the work. But Vice-Admiral PORTER and Commodore ALDEN were with the expedition, and through their personal efforts a change was effected, so that at the final council of officers the vote was unanimous to pass the obstructions, and encounter the forts without the co-operation of any land force. The feelings of the Flag Officer of the expedition may be learned from his reply to the commander of a French war vessel, who, having been up to the forts, assured him that he could never get by them: "I am ordered," said FARRAGUT, "to go to New-Orleans, and I intend to do so." The passage of the obstructions, the fight with the forts and the rebel iron-clads, and the final surrender of the first and the destruction of the second are matters of history, and future writers will be sure to characterize them as one of the greatest triumphs won by wooden vessels in modern times.

These operations on the Mississippi were but the commencement of dangers for FARRAGUT. Wherever the *Hartford*, his flag-ship, went, it was the principal target of hostile shot and shell, and its officers were the aim of rebel marksmen. From the capture of New-Orleans to the final opening of the Mississippi and the fall of the rebel strongholds along its banks, FARRAGUT and the *Hartford* were ever found at the post of danger, and always in the lead, whether running the batteries or attacking them. He believed, to quote his own words, that "exposure was one of the penalties of rank in the navy," and he practiced what he believed.

Although his services were of most importance in opening the Mississippi, it is in connection with the fight in Mobile Bay that he displayed to the greatest advantage his characteristics as a naval commander, and won his most distinguished renown in popular estimation. In that fight, contrary to his custom, he allowed another than the flag-ship to lead the attack, but when he saw the leading ship falter and back her engines, and although he knew that the *Tecumseh*, the iron-clad of his fleet, had just been blown up by a rebel torpedo, then it was that FARRAGUT, lashed in the rigging near the maintop, gave the order "to go ahead," and set the signal for "close action." The bay was known to be thickly studded with torpedoes, but FARRAGUT heeded them not, and made directly for the enemy's works, his commanders following, but believing that "they were going to a noble death with their Commander-in-Chief." Here it was, too, that he rammed the rebel iron-clad *Tennessee* with his flag-ship, although by an accident it had been cut almost to the water's edge.

No more gallant officer than FARRAGUT ever trod a quarter-deck, and no honor in the gift of a grateful people could be unworthily lavished on one who had done so much to make the American navy honored among the nations.

After the fight in Mobile Bay, FARRAGUT saw but little active service, although for a year he commanded the European Squadron, and visited the various courts of the Continent. Upon the accession of President GRANT, Admiral FARRAGUT was offered the place now occupied by Vice-Admiral PORTER, but was compelled to decline it on account of failing health. It may be stated here, to correct erroneous reports which have been circulated, that FARRAGUT and PORTER have always maintained the most friendly relations, and that it was from choice, and not necessity, that the Admiral has not been the chief adviser of the Navy Department.

But here we must pause. He who was our Admiral now sleeps his last sleep, having "sunk to rest by all his country's wishes blest." A true Christian gentleman, as well as a noble sailor, he has entered upon his final reward, and the bereaved nation whose unity he did so much to save will not soon forget his honored memory.

## The Bullet and the Law.

How long are the laws which make carrying concealed weapons a criminal offense to remain in practical abeyance? Now and then we read of some individual being arrested for this offense; but in the majority of the "shooting affrays" which come under public notice, the serious breach of law involved in merely carrying a loaded pistol about the person seems to be entirely lost sight of. A couple of men have an altercation in some low saloon, and one shoots the other, killing or only wounding him, as the case may be; or some one discharges a pistol in a public thoroughfare, the result of his carelessness being injury or death to a casual passer-by. In either case witnesses are produced who testify that the party firing used his weapon in self-defense, or that he exploded it by accident; and if either of these pleas can be satisfactorily sustained, the prisoner is acquitted, and leaves the Court, to receive the hearty congratulations of his friends.

It is impossible to deny that the increasing insecurity of the Metropolitan District is, in the main, traceable to the tender manner in which offenders in this respect are dealt with. The authorities to whom the safety of this City is committed have, in fact, allowed matters to reach such a pass that New-York has become the paradise of the lawless classes. San Francisco, once the hotbed of crimes and violence, is now far in advance of us as regards respect for the law. Chicago, till lately the great focus of rowdyism, has, by stringent legislation, partially removed the disgrace which attached to her name. It is reserved for New-York to claim the proud title of "the worst governed City in the United States," and to show the world that a Democratic municipality is synonymous with unchecked lawlessness and insecurity to life.

Nor are the Police, as preventive agents, less to blame for the existing state of affairs than the Magistrates who neglect their obvious duty as administrators of the law. Carrying firearms about the person should, unless a most satisfactory reason were assigned for the act, be treated as a breach of law sufficient to justify the arrest of any person so offending, whatever his social status or influence. Half the fatal affrays and pistol accidents which have occurred in this City within the last twelve months would have been prevented, had the enactments relating to carrying concealed arms been properly carried out. Government by the people should at least insure the people's safety. As at present administered, it simply insures immunity to criminals. To exercise the largest amount of political power, and to be, to the least possible extent, a terror to evil-doers, would seem the object of its efforts. Nor is the reason difficult to find. The homicide's vote is of more consequence than the life of his victim.

A certain moral cowardice lies at the bottom of this and many other abuses under which we labor. Some ward politician, whose supporters arrogate the right of defying the law, will be offended if they are meddled with; or some adverse influence will, it is feared, be brought to bear against any official who distinguishes himself by arresting people guilty of so "venial" a crime as carrying a loaded revolver. Worse than that, a physical cowardice—a dread of being shot or beaten almost to death—has no inconsiderable share in demoralizing the force which is our sole reliance as a protection against outrage. In such a case, to what quarter can we look for redress? Gov. HOFFMAN and a small minority of the City officers are willing to do their share, but unless supported they are almost powerless; and but little can be hoped from the party whose efforts to obtain the commutation of JOHN REAL's sentence met with such signal defeat at the Governor's hands. The "Young Democracy," or what remains of it, has given itself its death-blow in the attempts it has made to canonize REAL.

## An Eccentric Will.

The absolute sense of ownership which every man feels in his property needs no clearer manifestation than the frequent attempt to control its disposition after death. The familiar legal phrase, "suspense of alienation" involves the commonest form of this desire. The practice of "tying up" estates by successive remainders, had indeed become so popular and universal that legislation was found necessary to restrict what, in most cases, proved to be an injury to the public welfare. In this State, for example, the power of alienation is limited to two lives in being at the creation of the estate. Conditional legacies represent another phase of this reluctance to abdicate proprietary rights even at the bidding of death. Devises incumbered with annuities, or payment of debts, or fulfillment of benevolent designs, are simple enough. But sometimes the condition takes a more whimsical shape, as for instance, when the devisee's enjoyment of his inherited wealth is made to depend on change of name, of faith, on residence in a particular place, or marriage with a particular person. The last is probably the favorite decree, and has been largely adopted as among the most effective resources of fiction. The troubles and trials of the unhappy but prudent lovers in seeking, without sacrifice of the enormous inheritance, to evade the arbitrary rule of the deceased and malicious uncle, who insists that his niece shall marry the villain instead of the hero, are familiar to all novel-readers.

But the most improbable inventions of romance in this direction, as in almost every other, are fairly surpassed by realities of every-day occurrence. A more eccentric testamentary caprice is not on record than that which has been found to hamper the property of a wealthy old gentleman who recently died in Venice. His entire estate is bequeathed to a distant female relative, who, we are told, is young and pretty, on condition that she shall marry a club-footed hunchback, the testator himself having rejoiced in the like physical conformation. It is difficult to imagine how the young lady will escape from this singular dilemma, especially if, as is not unlikely, her decision be obstructed by an existing affection. Will she resolutely decline the wealth so burdened, or will she accept the conditions, and take the chances of happiness with some rare and gentle monster? Novelists delight to assign pretty wives to men who are not over-attractive in appearance. *Rochester* was not especially handsome to begin with, but *Jane Eyre* is permitted to marry him only when he has been burnt and scarred and blinded into more than ordinary hideousness. And *Quilp*, who adds moral to physical crookedness, is made the owner of a lovely wife. Indeed, we need not go to novels to find instances of such apparently ill-assorted couples. Every day we see love laughing not only at locksmiths, but at physical deformity. And it may be the fortune of our Venetian heiress to find some amiable and accomplished hunchback to share her heart as well as her fortune. SCARRON was the least prepossessing of cripples, but no man in Paris at his day had a better wife or faster friends than the intimate of MOLIERE, and ABOUET and Mlle. SCUDERY. There may be another SCARRON in store for this hunchback-hunting fair one. But what if he should refuse? That is a contingency that is hardly to be contemplated. But if the chosen one should be so hard-hearted, our heroine has but to turn about, marry the first more accommodating ogre that comes to hand, take passage for America, and proceed to Chicago forthwith. There they have excellent surgeons for relieving one from this species of deformity, and *Miranda*, freed from the incubus of *Caliban*, may fly with her beauty and her treasure to the arms of *Ferdinand* at once. This, or some other equally satisfactory plan, we may be sure the young lady will hit upon for escape from her unpleasant predicament, and thus frustrate the intentions of her misformed relative.

The telegraph has informed us that "the Council of Political Reform" met in Albany, and went through the various forms of a regular organization. Now, will somebody explain what the aforesaid Council really is? What was its origin, and what is its mission? Whom does it represent, and through what agencies does it propose to operate? There is sore need of political reform, and "the Council" may control mighty means of promoting it; but the public will watch the work with greater interest when they know more about it. Let not its light be hidden forever under an Albany bushel.

A Washington dispatch to the *World* announces that the advices received by the Congressional Democratic Committee in regard to the Fall campaign "are of the most encouraging character, especially from the South." But "encouraging" to whom? To rational Democrats, like the *World*, and the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and the Chicago *Times*, and the Boston *Post*, who urge acquiescence in accomplished facts, or to irrational Democrats, like the Mobile *Register*, who announce their purpose to resist the Congressional policy and overturn it when they can? The line that separates the two sections of the party is broad and well defined, and there is a pardonable curiosity to learn which section the glad tidings belong to. The troubles that distract the New-York Democracy are formidable, but they are exceeded by those that afflict the party as a national organization.

Those who have fancied that the demand for an explicit declaration of policy on the part of Republicans is not shared by the more Radical members of the party, should be undeceived by the decided tone of *Harper's Weekly*, whose views upon the subject in the main coincide with those which the TIMES has again and again expressed. The maintenance or reduction of taxation—the continued payment of the principal of the debt or the postponement of that work to a more convenient season—the admission of foreign-built ships to American registration or their exclusion, as at present: these are questions upon which neither the managers of the party nor its candidates can be allowed to be mysterious or silent. "Shuffling is confusion," says the writer in *Harper*; "evasion is defeat." Allowance may be properly made for individual differences of opinion, but the party as such must commit itself to specific purposes in regard to the living issues of the day. Plainness of speech has some disadvantages in party warfare, but the country will be satisfied with nothing else.

Orangemen may desire to be very good citizens, but they adopt strange methods of demonstrating their goodness. The Twelfth of July riot, instead of convincing them of the impropriety of demonstrations that are offensive to a large class, seems to have excited in them a determination to renew the fight on a larger scale and in a more systematic manner. Then they fought for the glory of WILLIAM III., and the perpetuity of English rule in Ireland; now, they are anxious to fight "for the fun of the thing," and, under a pretense of vindicating personal liberty, to measure strength with their Catholic adversaries. Twice within the last month the contest has been announced; twice have the Police been required to preserve the peace. Today has been talked of as the appointed time, and we suppose that for the third time the City authorities will be compelled to provide for contingencies. Any organization which thus makes a merit of endangering the public peace is a nuisance, whatever it pretend to be. Londonderry is a city of historic renown, but we should be sorry to see its peculiarities imported into New-York.

We commend to Northern Republicans the very suggestive article on the distinctive features and tendencies of the Southern people, which we reproduce from the Richmond *State Journal*. The statements of our contemporary are so obviously reasonable and just that they should be well considered by those who would understand the conditions of Republican success at the South. The habit of judging of everything from a Northern stand-point, and of measuring everybody's politics by Northern ideas, must be abandoned, if the Republican Party is ever to become a popular power in the States which it has reconstructed.

The Republicans of Onondaga are still canvassing the propriety of their present member of Congress, Mr. DENNIS McCARTHY, being a candidate for re-election in the approaching canvass. He has already served two consecutive terms—or will have done so on the 4th of March next—and now proposes to compete for the nomination for a third term. It is urged by some that the nomination belongs to Cortland County, while others suggest that Cortland may be induced to waive its claim in favor of Mr. ANDREW D. WHITE, of Syracuse. It is to be hoped that the difficulty will be amicably arranged. The district may be relied on for at least 5,000 Republican majority, under ordinary circumstances, and unless a quarrel arises over the re-nomination of McCARTHY, it may safely be depended upon for that majority in November.

During the last year the people of Virginia have been unusually active in the promotion of railroad enterprises. In all parts of the State new schemes are proposed, or old ones revived, having in view the material development of the State. Some of these have already been begun, and others speedily will be. These various schemes have resolved themselves into a system, which contemplates two great trunk roads east and west, with branches north and south,—the latter to be built as fast as the necessities of the State shall demand. Some of the more sanguine Virginians predict that ultimately the current of trans-continental traffic will flow across their State, giving it a commercial supremacy which will more than compensate them for the loss of political supremacy which they admit to be irretrievable.

Western papers admit the fact that the reduction of tolls on the Erie Canal has not had the desired effect of stopping the diversion of our inland trade from the lakes and canal, but that an unusually large quantity of flour and wheat has been transported eastward by rail since the opening of navigation. One reason assigned for this is the exorbitant charges made at Western cities for elevating and storage, while another is the anxiety of owners to get the grain forward where it can be turned to instant account. Holders have anticipated a large foreign demand, and a corresponding advance of prices, on account of the war in Europe, and have hurried their stocks forward to the great storage points. The consequence is that the store-houses have been overwhelmed with grain, and in self-defense the owners have advanced the rates of storage. Under ordinary circumstances, we have no fear that water transportation will not successfully compete with railroads in the transportation of all heavy freights.

Reliable information from the South is to the effect that the crops for this year are unusually good. The grain crops are already secured, and are very large. Last year the people of most of the Gulf States imported grain from the North at high prices,—corn selling as high as $1 75 a bushel. Dealers are now offering to contract for the delivery of new corn at eighty-five cents. Wheat is selling at Atlanta at $1 25, and it is thought that the State of Georgia will have a considerable surplus for export. This condition of things will be a great relief to the South. The cotton-crop, moreover, promises to be larger than any that has been raised in twenty years.

Maine Republicans have adopted a novel method of canvassing for the election of United States Senator. Gov. CHAMBERLAIN and his friends are actively at work in opposition to Senator MORRILL, and the contest is becoming a very lively one. For weeks past, calls, numerously signed, have been published in the Republican papers, for mass-meetings to express the popular preference for Gov. CHAMBERLAIN. Last week one of these meetings was held at Portland; and speeches were made, resolutions adopted, and great enthusiasm was manifested. Other meetings will be held at other places, and in this way the Legislature will be influenced. We do not remember any similar display in a Senatorial canvass. It is simply an expression of the popular voice, which is legitimate and entitled to respect. Certainly it is an improvement upon methods frequently adopted by State Legislatures when a Senatorship is in question.

## The Storm in Connecticut—A Fearful Scene at Bridgeport—P. T. Barnum's Residence Struck by a Thunderbolt.

The Bridgeport *Standard* contains quite a lengthy account about the damage done in that city and environs during the recent thunderstorm. The following is an extract:

"The electric fluid struck a barn belonging to Mr. HENRY STILLING, on Division-street, which, together with a horse valued at $200, was destroyed by fire. At Waldemere, the residence of Mr. P. T. BARNUM, a bolt fell, striking the lightning-rod, and followed it almost to its base, when it left that, and passed through the hall, the doors at each end being open. The ball of fire was distinctly seen by the family, and Mrs. JOHN W. AMERMAN, of Brooklyn, sister of Mr. BARNUM, who with others were sitting in the hall, was prostrated and rendered insensible for a few moments, when she recovered from the shock. It is said there is always danger from lightning in a draft where the doors are open on either end of a hall that extends completely through a building. The residence of Mr. LEGRAND STRATTON, on Grand-street, was visited by the electric fluid, two holes being made through the roof, the chimney split, the current then passing down the gutter pipes, breaking the stove, upsetting the bed and tearing off a portion of the piazza steps. At LYON & CURTIS' lumber-yard a bolt fell on one of the sheds and killed a most valuable dog. The lightning struck the rod on the tall chimney at the Brass Works and twisted it up as if it was a string, the force of the stroke causing a horse and cart in the street to 'about face.' On J. D. ALVORD's farm, which is occupied by B. C. JOCELYN at Old Mill, the barn was struck and roofs damaged. At the Naugatuck dock the masts of two schooners were pretty well shivered. One, the *Eight Bower*, with a cargo of yellow pine from Georgia, had her foremast entirely spoiled. A boy who was standing at the pump on this schooner was knocked over by the shock. The other schooner was the *Georgia*, from Belfast. Her topmast was splintered badly and the fluid in passing down made deep furrows, but did not materially injure the mast. Mr. EBERSON's house, on Division-street, came in for a visitation from the lightning, which went through the roofs into the attic, causing the splinters to fly in all directions. One bolt descended in California-street, struck a fence, rushed across the street, and entered a dwelling, driving out the occupants in great fright. Another came down solid on an apple-tree near Stratford-avenue, and ripped it to pieces. A Mrs. SMITH, in East Bridgeport, received a severe shock, as did also a lady in Railroad-avenue."

## Central Park Meteorological Report.

The following is an abstract from the report of the Central Park Meteorological Department for the week ending on Saturday last:

| BAROMETER. | Inches. |
|---|---|
| Mean | 30.108 |
| Maximum at 9 A. M., Aug. 8 | 30.1[illegible] |
| Minimum at 6h. 0m. A. M. Aug. 7 | 29.9[illegible] |
| Range | .200 |
| **THERMOMETER.** | **Degrees.** |
| Mean | 7[illegible] |
| Maximum at 12 M., Aug. 7 | 89.7 |
| Minimum at 12 P. M., Aug. 12 | 66.7 |
| Range | 22.0 |
| **REMARKS.** | **Inches.** |
| Aug. 10, rain from 1½ A. M. to 9 A. M., amount of water | .16 |
| Aug. 10, rain from 5½ P. M. to 9½ P. M., amount of water | .09 |
| Aug. 11, rain from 2½ A. M. to 9 A. M., amount of water | .39 |
| Aug. 11, rain from 3½ P. M. to 10½ P. M., amount of water | .[illegible] |
| Aug. 13, rain from 9 A. M. to 11 A. M., amount of water | .02 |
| Aug. 13, rain from 6½ P. M. to 11 P. M., amount of water | .70 |
| Total amount of water for the week | 2.1[illegible] |
| | **Miles.** |
| Distance traveled by the wind during the week | [illegible] |

## DEATH OF FARRAGUT.

### Peaceful Demise of the Gallant Hero—His Death-Bed Surrounded by His Family and Friends—Disposition of the Remains.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 14.—Admiral FARRAGUT died, today, very peacefully, at 12 o'clock precisely, surrounded by his family and friends, at the residence of Commodore A. M. PENNOCK, at the Navy-yard. His remains will be deposited temporarily in a vault here, until his final resting-place shall be decided upon.

THE ILLNESS.

As is well known, the Admiral had been slowly but surely declining for several months, but his spells of indisposition had been so numerous since his retirement from active service that his friends, until very recently, had strong faith that his powerful constitution and indomitable will would prove an effectual foundation for future years of health and usefulness. When the warm weather commenced, his characteristic strength began to be superseded by a growing weakness, the immediate cause of which was a chronic affection of the heart. Thinking, perhaps, that the invigorating influence of mountain and sea air combined would prove a panacea for his ills, he came hither on the 4th of July last, the sixty-ninth and last anniversary of his birth. He was brought in the United States steamer *Tallapoosa*, and was accompanied by Surgeon McMASTERS, who was with him during his cruise on board the old frigate *Franklin*, and who was specially detailed by the Navy Department to attend him during his indisposition. The Admiral was very low upon his arrival, and was at once conveyed to the residence of Commandant PENNOCK, of the Navy-yard here, where his last days have been rendered as comfortable as lay within the power of human and medical skill to make them. He continued to grow feebler immediately upon his arrival, and his disease seemed to be as surely as it was slowly destroying his every vitality. He had not been able to walk for upward of five weeks, and only on one or two occasions had he encountered the fatigue of a short carriage ride. It was, however, not until Tuesday last that his malady threatened to prove fatal. Early that day he was suddenly stricken with paralysis, and he never spoke again, and the only muscles which he seemed to have control over were those of the face. Several times it was thought he was dying, and on Friday it was actually believed that the spark of life had fled. Telegrams announcing the sad intelligence were written, but pending the departure of the messenger to the telegraph office signs of life returned and remained until noon today, when the spirit of the gallant old sailor was borne gently away. There were present at the time of his death Lieut. LOYAL FARRAGUT, son of the deceased; also, Dr. GAUGER, his father-in-law; Surgeons McMASTERS and METCALF, and Commandant PENNOCK and several members of his family.

MINUTE GUNS.

The loss of one so brave, so simple and unostentatious in demeanor, and one who had done so much in the hour of the nation's greatest peril, has cast a universal gloom of sadness over this community, as it will over the whole country when this announcement is read. Minute guns have been fired during the afternoon; the flags everywhere are displayed at half-mast, the bells of the city churches have been tolled, and to-morrow the public grief will be further manifested by a general display of crape and other emblems of mourning.

THE REMAINS.

The remains are now packed in ice, where they will remain until Wednesday at 12 o'clock, when brief funeral services will take place in St. John's Episcopal Church. Afterward the body will be placed in the tomb beneath the church and remain there until the relatives decide what final disposition shall be made of them.

### Official Announcement of the Event to the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The following announcement was promulgated this evening:

The Secretary of the Navy has the painful duty of announcing to the navy and the country, the death of the highest officer of the service, DAVID GLASCOE FARRAGUT, Admiral of the Navy of the United States, died at Portsmouth, N. H., at meridian the 14th inst., in the seventieth year of his age. Nearly sixty years of the life of this officer have been spent in the service of the country. The records of his deeds are written on the noblest pages of history; and his death will be mourned by the whole people, who loved while they honored him. He will be buried from St. John's Church, Portsmouth, N. H., on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at noon.

### Sketch of His Brilliant Career.

DAVID GLASCOE FARRAGUT was at the head of our navy, and his name was, and will remain, one of the most famous in its annals. He had had twenty-five years of active sea service, and eighteen of land; had won fame through his bravery, daring, energy and skill, and the credit of having gained the most brilliant naval victories of the late civil war. At the time of his death he was sixty-nine years of age, having been born on the 5th of July, 1801, and one of the most respected and revered of all our great world-renowned heroes.

HIS ANTECEDENTS AND BOYHOOD.

FARRAGUT began service when a mere boy, and before he was a dozen years old he had distinguished himself by his bravery, and won the warm admiration of old naval heroes. He came of sterling stock. His grandfather was from Ciudadella, in the Island of Minorca, whence he emigrated to Florida in the seventeenth century. His father was a soldier of the Revolution, and a brave one, and his mother was one of the most courageous women of her day. At the time of his birth, his father was serving as Major in a cavalry regiment of the regular army against the Indians. FARRAGUT was born in a rough pioneer house, not much superior to a log hut, in the wildest portion of East Tennessee, at a place twelve miles from Knoxville, known as Campbell's Station, of which his parents were among the first settlers; and his early years were passed in the midst of the most thrilling scenes of border life. He used to say that he remembered vividly encounters his mother had with the Indians during their pioneer life, when he was but a child; and one in particular, which occurred when he could not have have been more than five years of age, in which she fought a band of savages almost single-handed from her barricaded hut, and would have lost her life but for the opportune arrival of his father's squadron of horse, who, turning the scales, scattered the invaders, and almost annihilated them.

ON THE ESSEX.

Just prior to the breaking out of the war of 1812, his father was called to the command of a gun-boat at New-Orleans, and thither he removed with his family. Young DAVID, then about eight years of age, began to "thirst for glory," and begged to be allowed to go on a war ship. His prayer was finally granted, and a berth secured for him on the world-famed *Essex*, under the famous Commodore DAVID D. PORTER, who was a personal friend of the elder FARRAGUT and great admirer of the boy, in whom he thought he saw the making of a brave and capable naval officer. FARRAGUT's first combat was with PORTER in the brief but brilliant engagement with the English sloop-of-war *Alert*, on the 13th of April, 1812, when he was but eleven years old, and his second the fierce conflict in Valparaiso Harbor between the *Essex* and the two British sloops *Phoebe* and *Cherub*, where finally the *Essex* struck her colors, only to save the few remaining precious lives that had not been sacrificed to the fury of the force under the British Captain, HALLYAR, with double their number of men. In this fight, the particulars of which are, or ought to be, familiar to every school-boy, FARRAGUT was by PORTER's side, aiding in every possible way the brave commander, and was conspicuous among the most heroic of the plucky band. He was selected for most dangerous service, and invariably performed his work quickly and well, exhibiting no fear, but, on the contrary, a desire to be ever in the hottest of the fight. When at last it was determined to surrender the brave little brig, and the American colors were hauled down, the boy sobbed as if his heart were breaking, only then fully comprehending the extent of the loss, and that the "Yankees" were completely beaten. Midshipman FARRAGUT was slightly wounded in this engagement, and, with other officers, was sent home on parole, while Admiral PORTER, in his official report, took occasion to pay a high compliment to his rare bravery, and regretted that the extreme youth of the boy would prevent the promotion he had so richly earned.

INSTANCES OF HIS BRAVERY.

Many instances are related of the boy's remarkable bravery, capability and readiness to undertake whatever was proposed to him to do, however difficult or dangerous. When he was but thirteen years old a remarkable commission for a boy to perform was intrusted to him. He was made Master of the *Barclay*, one of the many English vessels that had fallen prizes to the *Essex*, and was ordered to navigate her from Guayaquil Bay to Valparaiso, convoyed by the *Essex, Jr.*, another prize. This arrangement gave great dissatisfaction to Capt. RANDALL, the former commander of the *Barclay*, who was chagrined at being under the orders of a mere boy, and he swore that he would not follow the *Essex* into port, and threatened to "shoot the first man who touched a brace." However, nothing daunted, the boy Master ordered the men to fill away the topsail, and when he got up with the *Essex, Jr.*, reported RANDALL's conduct. The latter excused himself by saying that he only intended "to frighten the boy." But the boy showed clearly enough that he was not to be frightened, and continued the voyage, performing every duty of prize-master, and employing the once rebellious RANDALL as "adviser in navigation" whenever necessary.

HIS STEADY RISE IN THE RANKS.

When he returned Commodore PORTER, who kept watch of him,—his mother having died of yellow fever soon after the removal of the family to New-Orleans, and his father not long after,—placed him at Chester, Penn., under the tuition of one of BONAPARTE's Swiss Guards, who taught him, besides other matters, military tactics and all kinds of athletic exercises. After a while he got in the navy again, served for some years as midshipman on the *Franklin*, a seventy-four-gun line-of-battle ship, and in 1821, being then of age, he passed his examination in this City, and was recommended for promotion. He was then ordered on the West India station, but it was not until the 13th of January, 1825, that he was commissioned a Lieutenant, and in that capacity was still employed on the same station. He was next transferred to the *Brandywine*—a forty-four-gun frigate—and reported on that vessel on the 1st of January, 1826. On the same day of the following year he is recorded as having been, during the latter part of the previous year, ordered to the receiving-ship at Norfolk, Va., which position he held until late in 1828. He was then ordered to the sloop *Vandalia*, an eighteen-gun vessel-of-war, which joined the squadron on the coast of Brazil. On this station he remained about two years, when he again returned to Norfolk. He appears to have been retained on the receiving-ship at the Norfolk Navy-yard during the remainder of 1830, through the years 1831 and 1832, and some portion of 1833, for he is officially recorded as still being at Norfolk on the 1st day of January in that year. He was next ordered to the sloop-of-war *Natchez*, on which he held the position of executive officer at the commencement of 1834. The vessel was then stationed on the coast of Brazil. On his return to this country, about the end of that year, he was allowed a brief interval of rest, as he is recorded absent on leave at the commencement of 1835. During the years of 1836 and 1837 he was entirely off duty, awaiting orders. He was next again ordered on the West India station, but did not remain there long, for the commencement of the year 1840 again finds him awaiting orders. He is next recorded on the 1st of January, 1841, in ordinary at Norfolk, Va. On the 8th of September, 1841, he was commissioned a Commander in the navy, and ordered to the sloop-of-war *Decatur*, a sixteen-gun vessel. In her he again sailed to the coast of Brazil, and joined that squadron. He remained on the station for about twelve months, when he was again allowed absence on leave. He is thus recorded on the navy roll on the 1st of January, 1843. At this time his name stood No. 56 on the list of commanders. During that and the next year he was out of active service again, and waiting orders; but in consequence of deaths and dismissals, he had risen nine on the roll, his name standing, on the 1st of January, 1845, No. 47 on the list. He was next again ordered to the Navy-yard at Norfolk, where he remained until after the 1st of January, 1847. During that year he was ordered to join and take command of the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, a twenty-gun vessel, then stationed on the Home Squadron. On the roll of the navy officers, made up by the Navy Department to the end of 1847, he is still reported in command of the vessel, and his grade of lineal rank stands at No. 42 on the list of Commanders. On his return home he was again ordered to the Norfolk Navy-yard, where he held command second to Commodore SLOAT. This position he filled during the remainder of 1848, and during the years 1849 and 1850. Jan. 1, 1851, however, he is found again awaiting orders. His name had, however, risen somewhat higher on the roll of Navy Commanders; for in 1849 it stood No. 40, in 1850 at No. 36, and Jan. 1, 1851, at No. 30. During that year he was ordered on a different service as Assistant Inspector of Ordnance, being second in command under Commodore SKINNER. This position he held until after the end of the year 1853. He was by that time considered a very efficient ordnance officer. Again his name is found rising on the list of Commanders, Jan. 1, 1852, it being No. 27; Jan. 1, 1853, No. 25, and Jan. 1, 1854, No. 23. Another field was at this time opened to him, by the establishment of a new Navy-yard at Mare Island, near San Francisco, Cal. Commander FARRAGUT, then standing No. 18 on the list, was ordered to the chief command of this post, and became Commandant of the new Navy-yard. That he well filled the position there is every record to testify. On the 1st of January, 1855, he is still recorded as Chief of that yard, and, on Sept. 14 of the same year, he was commissioned a Captain in the United States Navy, his name standing No. 38 on the roll of navy Captains of the American service. He held the same position for some years, when he was ordered, in 1858, to the command of the steam-sloop *Brooklyn*, a twenty-five gun vessel, forming a portion of the Home Squadron under Flag-officer McCLUNEY. He was, however, removed from this command during the month of May, 1860, after being on board of the vessel over twenty months, and the 1st of January, 1861, again found him awaiting orders. His name at this time stood No. 37 on the list of Captains of the United States Navy. On the 1st of September he was still awaiting orders; but the desertion of some of his seniors in rank, and the death of others, made him rise six steps on the ladder of promotion, his name then standing No. 31.

HIS LOYALTY TO THE GOVERNMENT.

At the breaking out of the last war he was sixty years of age. He had served his country faithfully in every position in which he had been placed, had sailed over the world, had been stationed at different ports, and by his sterling good qualities had slowly risen, as we have shown, from the lowest to among the highest ranks; and he was entitled to rest upon his laurels. But he did not. His great opportunity had come, though he was not aware of it. Such were the circumstances that surrounded him at this time and such his family connections, that it would have seemed most probable that he would cast his fortunes with the many brave but misguided ones who laid their lives and their all subject to the rebel Confederacy. He was a native of the South, and her interests were his; he was a resident of the South, his home being then at Norfolk, Va.; and finally, his family and friends were of Southern blood and rebel proclivities, even his second wife belonging to a Virginian family. Under this combination of circumstances which would naturally and almost irresistibly compel him to tear down the "Stars and Stripes" and hoist the "Stars and Bars," to the horror of friends, and against their wild entreaties and fierce threats, he declared anew his fealty to the Union, and when informed that he could not remain South with such sentiments, promptly replied: "Very well; I will go where I can live with such sentiments," and bade his Southern home and friends [illegible] his family for the North, April 18, 1861, the night before the rebels fired the Navy-yard, and came to Hastings, on the Hudson, having with difficulty got through Baltimore, which was then in the hands of the mob. Establishing his family here, he immediately went to Washington and placed his services at the disposal of the Navy Department.

It is not necessary to make any extended allusion to his career in this war. It is perfectly familiar to almost every man, woman and child in the land. Unknown to the great public before the rebellion broke out, when it closed his name was as prominent as that of GRANT, or SHERMAN, or SHERIDAN. The story of his brilliant achievements is one of the most frequently told of all the stories of the great war, and the pictorial representations of the heroic old veteran during the novel and remarkable engagement in Mobile Bay, between his fleet and the famous rebel ram *Tennessee*, lashed in the main rigging near the top of his flag-ship, unmindful of the raining shot and shell, and fire and smoke, glass in hand, grimly watching the movements of the fleet and ordering his officers, have been viewed by thousands; and on the walls of many a modest home highly colored prints representing the scene, no doubt are most conspicuously displayed.

THE NEW-ORLEANS ENGAGEMENT.

At first FARRAGUT was made a member of the Naval Retiring Board, which was, at the time, busily employed in reorganizing the navy—in expelling the incompetent and disloyal, and in promoting the active, loyal and deserving officers. When, soon after, the Government had decided to send a squadron to attempt, in conjunction with land forces, the reduction of New-Orleans, FARRAGUT was chosen to command it. It consisted of forty-six vessels of all kinds, of which fifteen were armed steamers and twenty-one were bomb-schooners, each carrying gigantic mortars throwing fifteen-inch shells. The total armament of the fleet was 286 guns. Commander DAVID D. PORTER was placed in command of the bomb-fleet. FARRAGUT sailed from Hampton Roads in his flag-ship, the *Hartford*, on the 2d of February, 1862, arrived at Ship Island on the 20th, and immediately began the organization of what he termed the West Gulf Blockading Squadron. On the 18th of April, all obstacles, and there were many, having been surmounted, and everything in readiness, the bombardment of Fort Jackson was commenced,—the lower one of two forts which defended the passage of the Mississippi, seventy-five miles below New-Orleans. The rebels had blockaded the river by a heavy iron chain, stretched from shore to shore, and supported by huge logs, at a point where the fire from the two forts could be most effectively concentrated. Above this lay the Confederate fleet of gun-boats and iron-clad rams, and along the banks there were land batteries of considerable strength. After a six days' bombardment of the forts, FARRAGUT determined to break the blockading chain by main force, run past the forts, rout the rebel fleet, and ascend the river to New-Orleans, which would then fall easily into his possession. It will at once be seen that this would be an exceedingly bold and hazardous movement; his vessels would be exposed to the converging fire of the forts until the chain was severed, and would afterward have to risk the chances of a battle with a fleet nearly equal in number, and superior in force, two being iron-clads. But FARRAGUT had carefully weighed the matter, had satisfied himself that the feat could be accomplished, and was determined to try it. Issuing orders to start at 2 A. M. on the 24th of April, he visited each ship, and personally superintended the adoption of measures for the preservation of life and of the vessels, and instructed his officers as to the mode of the proposed attack. The devices adopted for the protection of the ships and machinery were many and ingenious, and efforts were made to make the principal vessels less visible by thickly coating them with mud. At the appointed time the movement commenced. The chain had been previously broken. The mortar boats moved up and anchored in such a position that they could pour in their shot as soon as the forts opened fire, and the fleet of steam-ships moved up to the attack in two columns. FARRAGUT commanded the left column which was to engage Fort St. Philip, and Capt. THEODORUS BAILEY led the other, which was to attack Fort Jackson. Passing steadily along, the fleet was abreast the forts before it was discovered; then suddenly came a storm of converging fire, and the fight commenced most desperately. Dense smoke settled down upon the scene, and the combatants, fighting in utter darkness, could only aim by the flash of each other's guns. The flag-ship *Hartford*, assailed by a fire raft, which was pushed against it by the famous rebel ram *Manassas*, caught fire, and at the same time ran aground; but owing to the promptness and discipline of its crew it speedily surmounted both dangers, and kept up a rattling fire upon the enemy. The gunboats frequently swept close to the forts, out of the way of the guns which could not be depressed to reach them, and poured in a terribly destructive fire of shrapnel, grape and canister. At length the fleet had nearly passed the forts, when the shock of the rebel fleet, several of which were iron-beaked, was met. The brunt of the collision was borne by the left column of boats. The fight was long, sharp and terrible, but finally it ended with victory for FARRAGUT and his brave men. Thirteen of the squadron passed the forts; an equal number of the enemy's vessels were destroyed, including the ram *Manassas*, and the others were compelled to seek safety in flight. And what was the most remarkable of all, the loss on the Union side was only thirty-six killed and 125 wounded. That the number of killed was not greater, it has been officially declared, was due entirely to the precautions taken by FARRAGUT on the day before the engagement. The forts and city soon after surrendered, and FARRAGUT's work here was done.

BELOW VICKSBURG.

His attention was next turned to Vicksburg. When he saw New-Orleans in full possession of the Union Army he ascended the Mississippi, ran his squadron past the rebel batteries at Vicksburg, and communicated with Flag Officer DAVIS, then commanding the Vicksburg Squadron, with whom he arranged for a joint attack upon the city. But this attack failed, the bluffs on which the city is located being found too high to permit of bombardment by the gun-boats, and the co-operation of a land force necessary. Repassing the batteries, then, he established the head-quarters of his squadron, in July, 1862, at Pensacola. While here he received the thanks of Congress and the rank of Rear-Admiral, a grade created especially for him. In the Autumn of this year he directed the naval attacks on Corpus Christi, Sabine Pass, and Galveston, which resulted in their capture; and during the Winter did good blockading service. In the Spring, the second effort for the reduction of Vicksburg was made. In March, Gen. GRANT, then before the city, requested him to aid him in a determined attempt to take the stronghold, by assaulting the city from below with the assistance of PORTER's squadron. FARRAGUT promptly responded, and selected for the work eight of his best and strongest vessels: the *Hartford*, *Richmond*, *Mississippi*, *Monongahela*, *Kineo*, *Albatross* and *Genesee*. The three last named were gun-boats, and were properly strengthened for the encounter. Six mortar-boats were also detailed to take part in the bombardment, though not to run past the batteries, which were at Port Hudson, and constituted the most formidable line of fortifications on the river, excepting those at Vicksburg itself, 250 miles above. The fleet anchored on the 14th of March near Prophet's Island. The day was spent by the mortar boats in bombarding the lower batteries, and by a small land force in making a feint of attack on the rear of the town. But at night the real business was begun. At 9½ the steam-vessels, with their lights out and decks whitewashed, to enable the men to distinguish the shot and shell which were piled upon the decks, they slipped quietly from their moorings, and, lashed in pairs, moved up the river, closely hugging the eastern banks. But, cautious as were their movements, they were discovered and signaled. A huge fire, speedily kindled by the rebels, illuminated the river directly in front of their strongest battery, so that no vessel could pass unseen. Then as the pairs of vessels swept into the light a terrific fire was opened on them, and this was continued by the batteries extending nearly four miles, tier above tier on the high bluffs, and then from the water-batteries along the banks. The Union vessels and the mortar boats responded bravely, but the odds were against them. The *Hartford* and the *Albatross* were the only vessels which succeeded in passing the terrible ordeal. They blockaded the mouth of the Red River and cut off an important channel of supplies to Vicksburg. In May FARRAGUT returned to New-Orleans, and directed the naval operations against Port Hudson until its surrender.

THE FAMOUS FIGHT WITH THE TENNESSEE.

But it is of his conduct of operations in Mobile Bay that all like to speak. In August, 1864, the work of subduing the three strong forts which defended the entrance to this bay was undertaken. A combined attack of land and sea forces was arranged between FARRAGUT and Gens. CANBY and GRANGER. The fleet consisted of fourteen sloops-of-war and gun-boats and four iron-clad monitors, and on the morning of the 5th it moved forward to a combat, which proved to be more destructive and more novel, in some of its respects, than any naval battle upon this continent. The three forts were all well garrisoned, and supported by three powerful gun-boats, and the iron-clad steam-ram *Tennessee*, which the rebels considered the most formidable armored vessel ever constructed by them. The fleet steamed steadily up the channel, and the *Tecumseh* fired the first shot; Fort Morgan soon replied, the *Brooklyn* answered, and then the firing became general. Suddenly the *Tecumseh* struck a torpedo, careened, and sank almost instantly, carrying down with her her gallant commander and nearly all of her crew. Then the Admiral took the lead in his flag-ship *Hartford*, and plunged boldly through the dangerous waters, regardless of the hidden torpedoes, trusting, as he remarked, that they might be harmless by reason of having been some time immersed; and by careful manœuvring the fleet, was enabled to clear the middle ground, and to keep up a pretty effectual silencing fire on Fort Morgan. The fort was passed at about 8, and then the *Hartford* being threatened by the ram *Tennessee*, and the rebel gun-boats ahead annoying the Union vessels by a raking fire, the Admiral sent off a portion of his fleet to silence the gun-boats, which was speedily done, and then set to work to destroy the ponderous ram. This novel combat cannot be more graphically described than in the words of the Admiral's own report:

"Having passed the forts and dispersed the enemy's gun-boats, I had ordered most of the vessels to anchor, when I perceived the ram *Tennessee* standing up for this ship. This was at forty-five minutes past eight. I was not long in comprehending his intentions to be the destruction of the flag-ship. The monitors and such of the wooden vessels as I thought best adapted for the purpose, were immediately ordered to attack the ram, not only with their guns, but bows on at full speed; and then began one of the fiercest naval combats on record. The *Monongahela*, Commander STRONG, was the first vessel that struck her, and in doing so carried away her own iron prow, together with the cut-water, without apparently doing her adversary much injury. The *Lackawanna*, Capt. MARCHAND, was the next vessel to strike her, which she did at full speed; but though her stem was cut and crushed to the plank-ends, for the distance of three feet above the water's edge, and five feet below, the only perceptible effect on the ram was to give her a heavy list. The *Hartford* was the third vessel that struck her; but, as the *Tennessee* quickly shifted her helm, the blow was a glancing one, and, as she rasped along our side, we poured our whole port broadside of nine-inch solid shot within ten feet of her casement. The monitors worked slowly, but delivered their fire as opportunity offered. The *Chickasaw* succeeded in getting under her stern and a fifteen-inch shot from the *Manhattan* broke through her iron plating and heavy wooden backing; though the missile itself did not enter the vessel. Immediately after the collision with the flag-ship, I directed Capt. DRAYTON to bear down on the ram again. He was doing so at full speed, when unfortunately the *Lackawanna* ran into the *Hartford* just forward of the mizzen-mast, cutting her down to within two feet of the water's edge. We soon got clear again, however, and were fast approaching our adversary, when she struck her colors and ran up the white flag. She was at this time sore beset; the *Chickasaw* was pounding away at her stern, the *Ossipee* was approaching her at full speed, and the *Monongahela*, *Lackawanna*, and this ship, were bearing down upon her, determined upon her destruction. Her smoke-stack had been shot away, her steering chains were gone, compelling a resort to her relieving-tackles, and several of her port-shutters were jammed. Indeed, from the time the *Hartford* struck her, until her surrender, she never fired a gun. As the *Ossipee*, Commander LE ROY, was about to strike her, she hoisted the white flag, and that vessel immediately stopped her engine, though not in time to avoid a glancing blow. During this contest with the rebel gun-boats and the ram *Tennessee*, and which terminated by her surrender at 10 o'clock, we lost many more men than from the fire of the batteries of Fort Morgan."

This was the engagement that the Admiral watched from near the top of the main rigging, where he had lashed himself; and it is said that at the moment of the collision between the *Hartford* and the *Lackawanna*, when the men cried: "Save the Admiral," he, regardless of the peril of his position, finding that the ship would float at least long enough to serve his purpose, and intent only on that, wildly called out to his Fleet Captain: "Go on with speed! Ram her again!"

By this victory were secured the entire destruction of the rebel fleet, the capture of the armored ship *Tennessee*, and of 280 rebel officers and men; the abandonment, on the day following, of Fort Powell, with eighteen guns; the subsequent surrender of Fort Gaines, with fifty-six officers, 1,818 men and twenty-six guns; and (after a twenty-four hours' bombardment) of Fort Morgan, with sixty guns and 600 prisoners, and the hermetical sealing up of the port of Mobile against blockade-runners, in itself a most serious blow to the Confederate cause. Remaining in command of the West Gulf Squadron till November, 1864, he requested leave of absence, and was called to Washington for consultation in regard to future naval movements. A resolution of thanks to him, for his magnificent services, was passed by Congress, and the rank of Vice-Admiral (corresponding to Lieutenant-General in the army) was created for him—thus making him virtually the chief commander of the naval forces of the United States. In July, 1866, the rank of Admiral was created by Congress, and he was promoted to this, and Rear-Admiral PORTER made Vice-Admiral.

HIS SELF-RELIANCE AND DETERMINATION.

From his childhood, Admiral FARRAGUT had been remarkably self-reliant and determined, and although of very fine amiable disposition, never would consent that others should do for him what he could perform for himself. Industry was a decided trait in his character. When not on active duty, he had always been a studious, and while in foreign ports never neglected to acquire the language of the people. At one time he spoke the Spanish, French, Italian, and Arabic, with great fluency—the latter language he acquired when he was eighteen years of age, during a residence of nine months in Tunis. In connection with his Arabic, the following anecdote is related: On approaching some islands in the Mediterranean, the Captain of the ship remarked on deck that he did not know how they were to converse with the people, as they had no interpreter. At that moment a boat came alongside with some of the natives, and an officer replied, "Captain, we have an officer on board who seems to speak all languages intuitively; he is doubtless in league with the 'Old Boy,' but suppose you send for him and see if he cannot communicate with these people." So Lieut. FARRAGUT was called for, and told in a peculiar manner that he must show if what he was accused of was true. He looked into the boat, and seeing an old Arabian woman, immediately commenced conversing, and transacted for the ship all the trading. Imagine the surprise of all on board, as FARRAGUT did not tell them that it was Arabic he was speaking; and so he kept up the joke for some time, amused to hear them often repeat "that he was indebted to the devil for such a gift." That his distinguished services have been appreciated and rewarded by the affection of a nation and the respect of a world, we hardly need say. That he is respected abroad we have but to refer to the continued ovation which characterized his European trip while in command of American vessels comprising the European Squadron. Leaving New-York, June 21, 1867, he in turn visited the principal ports of France, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, England and Spain, reaching Lisbon Oct. 26. Everywhere he was the recipient of the most marked attention. During the season of 1868 he was also honored by Kings, Queens and dignitaries of all ranks, and finally returned to New-York, reaching this port Nov. 10, 1868.

## FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

### British Diplomacy in the Franco-Prussian Imbroglio.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Among the noteworthy events that preceded the rupture between France and Prussia, not the least so is the simple-mindedness shown by the British Ministers at Paris and Berlin, Lords LYONS and A. LOFTUS, in their efforts to bring about a departure from what was evidently a foregone conclusion in the minds of both parties to the contest that is now raging, as to its inevitability. (See TIMES, Aug. 2.) From the conclusion of the peace with Austria consequent on the battle of Sadowa, the absorptions, on the one hand, of some of the smaller German Powers, and the treaties, on the other, with the others by Prussia, not a line or a word was written or spoken, either in Germany or France, upon the prominent position into which Prussia had been thrown by these events, but was to this effect and the reflection of every thoughtful mind that had given the matter entertainment. It was merely a question of time and policy, as to when the one or the other party should bring on the crisis. Prussia had clearly everything to gain by time. The consolidation of her new status of increased territory; the conciliation of her treaty allies and neighbors, some of them so lately in arms against her, and others unfriendly through long connection and sympathy with Austria; Austria herself still smarting under her recent humiliation, but in a good way to throw off this feeling from the naturally prosperous state of things which her recent reforms must give rise to; a suitable fleet to be created and the ports for it to be fortified; and, though last, not least, the throwing the responsibility on LOUIS NAPOLEON of striking the first blow, which upon any pretext, that up to the time of his seizing the one he did, would array the public opinion of the world against him, were motives enough for the part that Prussia had to play. The policy of France, if she had fully decided to put a stop to the further aggrandizement of Prussia, was to bring the matter speedily to the arbitrament of arms, and perhaps no better pretext could have been found by her, than the one taken, to enlist the sympathy of the French people, who still nourish feelings of hatred against Prussia for the humiliation of France in 1815, to which she was the most prominent party, and who, under present circumstances, would view with jealousy the elevation of any Prince with German sympathies to the Spanish throne.

With this view of the case, certainly one patent to every one who has at all read and reflected on it, what other answers from the two parties could the Ministers in question hope for than those they got? It was all very well to make a show, in the interest of Europe, to bring about a peaceful solution of the difficulty, but it seems strange that Lord LYONS should have felt, still less have expressed, any of the surprise that his correspondence exhibits, at the Duke DE GRAMMONT's course.

Again, Count BISMARCK may have "appeared somewhat doubtful as to whether this solution—the renunciation of the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN—would prove a settlement of the difference with France." But Lord A. LOFTUS should have called to mind the old adage, that "appearances are often deceitful," and that so astute and wary a statesman as Count BISMARCK would not be likely to have the shadow of a doubt on the matter; knowing that France and Prussia had for some time been straining every nerve to prepare for the on-coming collision.

The military reading men in England, certainly, could not have labored under any of the illusions of preventing this conflict. Their Continental brethren were too well posted up on all points to have any. In a remarkable pamphlet, published at Zurich in the Spring of 1869, under the pseudonym of "Arkolay," and bearing the title of *Southern Germany Under Prussian Hegemony; Its Dangers [illegible] in Case of War Between France and Prussia*, the writer undertakes to prove his proposition, by showing the strength of the Prussian frontier from the Weser to Mayence, on the double line of fortresses which belt this territory in advance of Berlin, the weakness of the frontier of Southern Germany, the open condition of the Northern coast; all of which in the author's view, would force Prussia to lay out her strength for the defence of Northern Germany from French invasion by sea and land, while Southern Germany would fall an easy prey to a French army, based upon the strong positions of Metz, Besançon and Strasbourg, and operating through Kehl; and, with the more assurance of complete success, as Austria would seize the opportunity of entering into the contest to retrieve the losses of Sadowa.

This pamphlet, evidently written in support of French views and interests, by arousing the fears of the South German States, of course met with great favor in France, and its reasonings were received as conclusive. In Prussia, according to French accounts, it produced a tremendous effect; and its introduction into the kingdom was at first interdicted, and finally a reply to it was published at Berlin, in which the writer shows that Prussia, so far from being in the defenceless condition on her northern coasts, as the "Arkolay" pamphlet supposes, had well provided against, and was increasing the means of meeting an attempt of invasion in that quarter; and that so far from leaving Southern Germany, her allies by treaty, an easy prey to a French army, Prussia would take the initiative, by invading France between Metz and Strasbourg, thus covering these States. Many other points in favor of this course by Prussia, of considerable importance, are made by the writer in support of these views; and from what is now daily occurring under our eyes, he, in all probability, drew his inspiration from some very reliable source.

Now pamphlets do not make war, but they are the preludes to it, and no one more than LOUIS NAPOLEON has made better use of them to shape public opinion, and to foreshadow coming events. The French believed what they hoped for, and, with but half an eye, the English Ministry ought to have seen that they were only losing their time and breath in their entreaties and remonstrances with LOUIS NAPOLEON. He was in that condition in which a man believes in neither Moses nor the prophets, but hugs his illusions all the more closely. Even the warning of Count BEUST to him, who in the interest of Austria had no object in deceiving him, and than whom no one was more thoroughly conversant with the feeling in South Germany, as given by Lord BLOOMFIELD, "that he was convinced that if France counted on the sympathies of those States for her cause, she would make a great mistake," and "that he had thought it well, in the interests of peace, to bring this conviction to her knowledge," was unheeded by him. M.

WEST POINT, Thursday, Aug. 11, 1870.

### A Clerical Confidence Man—His Operations in Indiana.

The Decatur County (Ind.) *Press* says: "In Elkhart, Ind., there lived a Rev. JAS. S. GREEN, who, like many others, imagined the Lord called him to preach the gospel, and bring souls to repentance. Mr. GREEN, on the first of February last, accepted a call of the Baptist Church in this city, at $1,000 a year, $900 of which was paid him in advance. He bought JOHN GILCHRIST's house, also a lot adjoining, owned by E. W. WILSON, the whole amounting to $4,650, giving his note in both instances, secured by mortgage on the property. He and family started on a visit to Baltimore, 27th of June, expressing two large trunks, a heavy box and bundle in advance. Before going he borrowed money as follows: Dr. Wheasly, $15; Joe Wynn, $250; Ben. Bowers, $250; Jesse Styers, $200; Dr. Edlemon, $250; Richard Wartkin, $10; William B. Harvey, $250; Samuel R. Hamilton, $450. On the 21st of July he returned alone, and reported that he had disposed of his property in Baltimore for $30,000; that he received no cash therefor, but four notes, one for $4,000, payable Aug. 1, 1870, and three others aggregating $14,000. He tried to cash a $4,000 note at the Citizens' Bank, and left it there a day or so. On close examination the signature was supposed to be the writing of the person who had filled the body of the note, GREEN having said that he drew up the note. The cancelling of the stamps had the appearance of having been written by the same person. He was questioned sharply in regard to the matter the next day, when he tried to explain it away by saying that he procured the stamps at the National Bank here, canceled them, and tried to make the writing correspond with the signature. But he smelled a mice, and early the following morning footed it to McCOY's, four miles east, and got aboard the train for Cincinnati, at which place he wrote Recorder HARVEY a brotherly letter, in which he promised to return on the following Tuesday. Time rolled on; Tuesday came; the sun rose in all its glory, shedding its bright rays upon this wicked earth, upon the just and unjust, saint and sinner; the 9:40 train thundered through our quiet village, but nothing green alighted therefrom. Evening came; the westward-bound train came, too, but alas! the beloved brother came not. The sun set in all its splendor, tinging the leaves with its soft red light; the mocking bird sought its place of rest. The moon arose in all her glory; the [illegible] train passed, and yet the one whose presence was desired by many victims of misplaced confidence came not! The moon rolled on her downward course, the whip-poor-will ceased his doleful song; not a breath of air stirred, not even a Green stirred—in Greensburg. All nature was hushed in repose.

GREEN is a man of about forty-seven years, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion and hair, no whiskers, and has gray eyes, and weighs about 170 pounds. He is a very genial, courteous man, a fluent speaker, and is a man that can deceive any one. His sermons were among the best, and the attendance at the Baptist Church greatly increased. On opening his house it was discovered that he had sent away his silver-ware, [illegible] all his clothing, and bedding, [illegible] tickets. We deeply sympathise with our young friend DICK WARREN, and advise him to [illegible] consolation in the blessed thought that the Lord loveth a cheerful giver."

## POLITICAL NOTES.

The *Territorial Enterprise* predicts the success of the Republican Party in Nevada next Fall.

The Columbus, (Ohio) *Journal* says the Republicans have already begun a sharp campaign, and have a thorough organization.

Hon. DANIEL J. MORRELL has virtually been nominated for re-election to Congress from the Seventeenth District of Pennsylvania.

Mr. WHEATON declines to oppose Mr. FARNSWORTH for the Congressional nomination in the Second Illinois District.

Mr. B. Z. SCHOFIELD has declined to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Quincy, Ill., District, for the reason that his business might suffer in consequence thereof.

Hon. Mr. BURCHARD, who was elected to fill the unexpired term of Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE from the Third Congressional District of Illinois, will probably receive the nomination at the Convention to be held on the 30th inst.

Gen. SCHENCK is said to be in daily receipt of letters asking him to reconsider his declination to accept the Republican nomination for Congress. It is understood that he will await the action of the Democracy.

The Cleveland, (Ohio) *Leader* predicts very favorable for the Republican Party at the coming election. The whole delegation is nineteen, of which the Republicans now have fourteen. Three are in doubt, and at least two on the Democratic side.

The Portland *Argus* gives its cordial support to any movement which has for its object the election of Gov. CHAMBERLAIN to the United States Senate, and all the more from the fact that there is no chance of electing an outright Democrat.

A writer in the Portland *Press* wonders why the present Senators and Representatives from Maine should be dropped, after they have shown so much ability, in order to take up a man for the Senate like Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, who has had no legislative experience as far as Congress is concerned.

Col. MERRIAM, the nominee of the Republican Party in the Eighth Illinois District, served in the One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Regiment during the war, and was a faithful member of the late Reform State Convention. He is a man of fine education and a wealthy farmer.

The Knoxville, Tenn., *Chronicle* says that it is impossible to insure a complete organization of the Republican Party in that State without a Convention. "We trust," says the *Chronicle*, "that such a Convention will be called at once, and would suggest Thursday, Sept. 22, as the time."

At a meeting of ladies, recently held in Wyoming Territory, to discuss the political situation, a resolution was adopted of which the following is a synopsis: "The ladies would avail themselves of the political privileges and powers bestowed upon them to support for Delegate to Congress the candidate who was possessed of a good moral character, and was favorable to woman's franchise, irrespective of his political proclivities."

The Chicago *Post* says that among the Republicans of the Fifth District a sharp and somewhat acrimonious contest is going on for the nomination of a Congressional candidate. The District Committee and the friends of one aspirant seem to be resolved not to call or participate in a convention, but to submit the choice to a primary election. The friends of the other aspirant cling to the caucus system, and have called a convention.

The Alabama State *Journal* believes that there is no ill-feeling between Gov. SMITH's friends and the so-called "carpet-baggers," in Coosa and Tallapoosa Counties. The nomination of Major NORRIS for Congress is supported, not because he is a "carpet-bagger," but because he is known to be a good man, sound in his politics and faithful to his trusts. For the same reason they recommend the renomination of Gov. SMITH.

The coming Republican State Convention of Missouri, to nominate a candidate for Governor and other State officers, will number [illegible] delegates. Each county will have one delegate for every 150 Republican vote cast for President in 1868, and an additional delegate for any fraction of fifty in excess thereof; also, one delegate for every 150 colored males over the age of twenty-one, as shown by the State census of 1868, and an additional delegate for any fraction of fifty in excess thereof.

### A Mass-Meeting in Portland in Favor of Gov. Chamberlain for United States Senator.

The Portland, Me., *Press* gives full particulars of a mass-meeting held in that city on the previous night to support Gov. CHAMBERLAIN for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, to fill the vacancy created by the expiration of Mr. MORRILL's term. One thousand persons were present. Hon. J. B. BROWN occupied the chair.

Mr. BROWN, on taking the chair, spoke briefly, expressing his gratification, at being called to preside at a meeting composed in so large part of the young men of Portland. When there was work to be done he felt like a young man. The signers of the call which has brought us together, believed it a time for a movement somewhat aside from the old party methods of presenting candidates. In time past the people have not had much to say in naming candidates. This is a movement in the other direction. In the years since the close of the war, we all acknowledge the Government has not, in all respects, been as well managed as it should be. For one thing there has been too much special legislation. We pay a fair salary to our Representatives, but not upon which they can support themselves and accumulate, as some have done during their term of office, a large fortune. Enormous land grants have been made to Western railroads, and a large part of the stock of these roads is owned by Congressmen and their friends. He spoke in favor of a reform in our tariff, and other laws, which should relieve the people of a part of the burden now pressing upon them.

Several other speakers followed, among the number being Mr. D. H. CROZIER, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. A. J. CHASE read the following dispatch, sent to Gov. CHAMBERLAIN:

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN: Two thousand citizens of Portland are gathered in City Hall to-night to express their preference for you as a candidate for United States Senator.

To this the following answer was received:

BRUNSWICK, Aug. 12.

I thank my friends in Portland for this distinguished mark of their consideration.

A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee to organize for the selection of Chamberlain delegates to the County Convention.

The meeting then adjourned with cheers for Gov. CHAMBERLAIN.

### Shocking Murder in Pennsylvania—A Man Butchered Like a Hog.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* has the following:

"Mr. WM. H. PEABODY, Justice of the Peace at Connellsville, Penn., writes of a horrible murder committed about thirteen miles from that place, and not far from the Pennsylvania and Maryland line. The body was found about twenty-five rods from the highway hanging in a tree, dressed like a dressed hog, being quartered, the quarters hanging, but the carcass being putrid. On the ground near by were found letters and papers, by which it is evident that the name of the deceased was FRANCIS BOSOM; that he had lived in Syracuse and in Broome County, in this State, and in Michigan, probably Hillsdale; that he had been in the patent-right business, but latterly was a detective, in which capacity he was supposed to be engaged at the time of his murder. It is believed he was murdered by a gang of horse-thieves infesting that region of country.

Binghamton and Detroit papers are requested to mention the case, with a view to apprising relatives, wherever they may be.

Barclay-street, No. 3, Dr. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Multipedal Truss. [illegible]

Children Teething.—The mother finds a faithful friend in Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is perfectly safe and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, and reduces inflammation. By giving relief and health to the child, it comforts and rests the mother.

Cholera, Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Sour stomach and all bowel affections are speedily cured by JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE. It takes away all [illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Congress and Empire Spring Co.'s Depot for Congress, Empire and other Mineral Spring Waters, No. 94 Chambers-st., near Broadway. Free delivery daily, City and Brooklyn. Natural waters only.

Wedding Cards, Monograms, also Cards for Golden, Silver, Tin and Wooden Weddings. EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office. (Established 20 years.) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

## DIED.

ALLERTON.—On Sunday, Aug. 14, at his residence, Fordham, N. Y., GEORGE W. ALLERTON, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting upon arrival of the [illegible] train from Harlem Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.

ANDREWS.—On Sunday, the 14th inst., ELLA STANTON, infant daughter of John S. and Emily S. Andrews, aged 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, Lewis Hallock, M. D., No. 162 Madison-av., on Monday, the 15th inst., at 3 P. M.

BATTELLE.—In New-York, on the 13th August, ARTHUR IRVING, infant son of Cornelius and E. D. Battelle.

BOGERT.—At No. 75 Greenwich-st., on Saturday evening, Aug. 13, HANNAH RACHEL, wife of John C. Bogert, in her 30th year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Perry and 4th sts., on Tuesday, at [illegible] o'clock. The remains will be taken to the New-York Cemetery at Hackensack.

CAROLIN.—On Saturday, Aug. 13, JAMES A., eldest son of Dennis and Sarah Carolin.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., on Tuesday morning, at 9½ o'clock, to St. Patrick's Cathedral.

DELANO.—Suddenly, at Congress Hall, Saratoga, on Friday morning, MORRIS DELANO, in the [illegible] year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 12 West 28th-st., Monday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock.

FOULDS.—Suddenly of apoplexy, on Friday, Aug. 12, at Bloomfield, N. J., Mrs. MARGARET FOULDS, in her [illegible] year, relict of the late Robert Foulds, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GALLAUDET.—Aug. 3, in Guilford, Conn., FANNY MARGUERITE BROWN, infant daughter of F. W. and S. E. Gallaudet, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

HALL.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 13, HENRY J. S. HALL, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the Hackensack Episcopal Church, [illegible] at [illegible] o'clock. Train for Hackensack, per Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., 12 o'clock, [illegible] at 4 and 5.20 P. M.

JENKS.—Suddenly, at Saratoga Springs, Sunday, Aug. 14, GRENVILLE T. JENKS, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEFFERTS.—At Germantown, on the 12th inst., Mrs. [illegible] LEFFERTS, widow of John Lefferts, aged [illegible] years.

[illegible]

MILLER.—The members of the New-York [illegible] Club are hereby respectfully [illegible] funeral of our late [illegible]

A. J. DUPIGNAC, President.

JOSEPH THOMSON, Secretary.

PRATT.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Aug. 13, at Bayard Point, WILLIAM PRATT, of New-York, in the [illegible] year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 122 West 11th-st., Monday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock.

STEVENSON.—At Saratoga, on the 13th inst., [illegible] R., daughter of the late [illegible] Stevenson, of this City.

Funeral will take place on Monday, 15th inst., from the residence of her mother, No. [illegible] East 10th-st., at [illegible] P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

SANFORD.—On Thursday, 11th inst., GEORGE [illegible], son of the late Capt. Menemon Sanford, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Harriet Sanford, (Flushing Bay,) near Astoria, L. I., on Monday, 15th inst., at [illegible] o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at steam-boat landing, Astoria, to meet the 1½ o'clock boat from Peck-slip, New-York.

STANSBURY.—On Friday, Aug. 12, 1870, [illegible], youngest daughter of the late Daniel and Sarah Stansbury.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her brother-in-law, J. J. Morian, No. 22 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

TREDER.—Friday, Aug. 12, [illegible], infant daughter of R. H. and Margaret Treder.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral today at 2 o'clock, from residence of parents, [illegible] near 5th-av. Cars leave 23d-st. at 10½ [illegible] for Harlem.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,
No. 686 BROADWAY,
NEAR GREAT JONES-STREET,
SUCCESSORS TO E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.
ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS,
Are now opening their first Fall Importations of WHITE AND DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, WHITE AND DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DESSERT AND TEA SETS, BOHEMIAN GLASS, FRENCH BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES, AND MANTEL SETS, CHANDELIERS AND GAS-FIXTURES, in Glass, (from Osler, of London,) Bronze and Ormolu. Also, GORHAM PLATED WARE, and goods of their own manufacture, [illegible]

PATENT WINDOW UMBRELLA.
NEWEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.
SIMON HEITER & CO.,
NO. 8 LEONARD-ST.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

THE OLDEST, LARGEST AND most perfect manufactory in the United States. 45,000 now in use. GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S ORGANS and MELODEONS will be delivered in any part of the United States reached by Express (where they have no agent,) free of charge, on receipt of list price. Send for price lists and Circulars. Address GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y., or GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.
TERRI, OR CORA GLENCOE.
A Novel. By BRABAZIA. 12mo, fine cloth, $1 75.
MICROSCOPICAL MANIPULATIONS.
Illustrated with forty-nine engravings and seven lithographs. By W. T. SUFFOLK, F.R.M.S. Fine cloth, 12mo, $2.
THE CHEAP ALDINE POETS.
Vol. VI. Being Vol. I. of the Poetical Works of Cowper. 16mo, beautifully bound in cloth, 75 cents.
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of Instructive and Entertaining Tracts. New and revised edition. Illustrated. Vol. X., boards, 80 cents.
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A Novel. By J. R. HADERMANN. 12mo, fine cloth, $1 75.
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A Romance. From the German of EDMUND HOFER. By the translator of "Over Yonder," &c. 12mo, fine cloth, $1.
THE THREEFOLD GRACE OF THE HOLY TRINITY.
By JOHN H. EGAR, S. T. D. 12mo, toned paper, fine cloth, $1 50.
For sale by all book-sellers, or will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price by
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia,
and No. 40 Broome-st., New-York.

NOW READY.
PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE
FOR
SEPTEMBER.
See Dr. HAMMOND'S article on SOCIETY VERSUS INSANITY.

PRANG'S WAR MAP.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.
No. 1, Colored, price 50 cents.
No. 2, plain, price 10 cents.
LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO THE TRADE.
For sale in all art, book and periodical stores. Trade supplied at
L. PRANG & CO.'S, No. 40 Bleecker-st., New-York.
AGENTS WANTED.

## THE LOST FOUND.

**Discovery of the Digby Child at New-Orleans—Story of Its Abduction—Two Arrests Made.**

*From the New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 10.*

At an early hour on Tuesday morning, Mr. THOMAS DIGBY succeeded in finding his lost child. After weeks of intense anguish, happiness is at last restored to the bereaved family, and the parents clasp their little one in their arms. Its dreary wanderings, the scenes it has passed through, the treatment it has been subjected to, of course cannot now be described, and the public will be content to know that it is found, and the long search and the dreary watchings are over. It disappeared from its home on the morning of the 9th of June. It will be recollected that the child, in company with its little brother and a young lady, Miss ROSA GORMAN, were playing on Howard-street, between Lafayette and Poydras, at the time in question. Suddenly the fire bells rung out, and the young lady, who had the child in her arms, handed it to the little boy, saying: "Hold MOLLY, while I see where the fire is." "Let me take the boy," said a voice near them, and turning around Miss GORMAN discovered two women, a mulattress, tall and very pretty, and a low-set heavy negress. It was the mulattress that spoke, and extending her arms took the child. She had been seen in the street frequently before, and frequently noticed lavishing carresses on the baby, which from its cunning ways and delicate beauty, usually excites attention, even from strangers. Miss GORMAN went in the direction of the fire, and the two women, one of them carrying the child and accompanied by its little brother, walked around the corner, up Lafayette-street to the corner of Dryades. Here the mulattress stopped, and giving the little boy some money, told him to go to the fruit stand and get some bananas for his sister. The boy went, but when, a moment afterwards, he returned to the place, the baby and the women had disappeared. From that day until this (Tuesday) morning no trace of them could be found. Immense rewards were offered for the discovery of the child and the arrest of the abductress. The entire city was stirred with popular excitement, and young and old united in the search for the stolen child. Day by day as the hunt proved unavailing the sympathy of the community augmented, and no popular event or public calamity ever engaged more fully the feelings and sympathies of the masses. Conjecture runs riot as to the motive of the abductress and her intentions affecting the little one. Some said she was an enemy of the family, and her purpose was revenge. Others whose imaginations were excited by Voudou superstitions, felt that the child had been stolen for sacrifice in fetish rites. The celebration of this strange mystery on the following 24th of June gave a coloring to the supposition, and an intense fear seized upon the public. But reflection relieved this idea of much of its terror, and the public finally settled down in the conviction that it was taken for some personal motive, whatever that might be. In the meantime, the Police and a number of citizens were incessant in the prosecution of the search. Officers were sent off in every possible direction, and placards and publications describing the child, and reciting the circumstances of its abduction, were scattered broadcast through the land. News from Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other cities, came in, but the information was not reliable. The excitement engendered here was felt with almost the same intensity elsewhere. But of no avail. The child seemed to have as effectually disappeared as if it had sunk into the bowels of the earth. Hope of finding it had almost died out. Some believed it dead—all thought it finally lost.

The mother held her little one tenderly in her arms, her eyes suffused with tears of joy and her whole countenance radiant with an unspeakable happiness. The father was quite beside himself, and could give but little information as to where the child was found. It was uptown somewhere, however, and he could drive to the house. In answer as to how he had found the baby, he replied that a gentleman—an elderly man—had called at his house early in the morning, about 6½ o'clock, and informed him that he had a child at his home that he was quite sure was his (DIGBY'S.)

In his excitement at finding the child, DIGBY had forgotten to ask the name of the gentleman, and consequently Capt. BADGER decided that the next step was to go to the house and ascertain the particulars from the gentleman and lady, whoever they might be. Accordingly Mr. and Mrs. DIGBY, with the child, Capt. BADGER, Specials MALONE and JOURDAN, Commissioner GEORGE, and several gentlemen of the Press, proceeded in carriages to the house, No. 49 Chestnut-street, between St. Andrew and Josephine, which proved to be the residence of Capt. JAMES BROADWELL. The bell was rung, and Mrs. BROADWELL came to the door. Capt. BADGER suggested to her that she might be saved further annoyance by indicating who the parties were from whom she obtained the child. That it was necessary that the parties should be found out. Mrs. BROADWELL then said the parties lived in Jefferson City, (Sixth District;) that they had not stolen the child themselves, but that it had been left at the gate of their residence, and had been taken care of by them until turned over to herself and husband on Monday night; that they had first heard of it by receiving a message from the parties to the effect that they had something very particular to tell them. On going to the house they found the child, which the parties were anxious to get rid of, as they were afraid of the responsibility of keeping it any longer; that they had taken the little girl with the express stipulation that if she proved not to be DIGBY'S child they would return it immediately.

She said further that the persons, though colored, were perfectly reliable, and not capable of stealing a child.

Just here Commissioner GEORGE asked if the woman's name was not ELLEN ANGELO, and whether she did not live at the corner of Camp and Bellecastle streets. Mrs. BROADWELL said, "Yes, that is the woman; but I hope that you will not trouble her, as she knows nothing of the abduction. I have known her a long time, and know her to be above anything of the kind."

After some further unimportant conversation, the party left the house. The next thing was to visit the residence of ELLEN ANGELO, and thither Superintendent BADGER and a number of others proceeded.

The house is a somewhat unpretentious cottage, quite embowered in vines and shrubbery, and looks like the residence of some well-to-do retired family. The interior is, however, very handsomely furnished, one room especially having a superb set of rose-wood furniture—the armoir door being one large mirror. The appointments all indicate that the inmates did not want for money.

The women of the house, ELLEN ANGELO, or ELLEN FOLLIN, (she is better known by the latter name,) was quite surprised at the visit, and repeated almost verbatim the words of Mrs. BROADWELL. She denied knowing anything of the child, and insisted that it had been left at her gate on Wednesday last by a woman, who, though closely veiled, she believed to be white.

She had only kept the child so long because she thought the woman would return and claim it, but that she had finally turned it over to Mr. and Mrs. BROADWELL. A white lady who has been boarding in the house for some three weeks, stated, however, that the child was there when she arrived. A very aged negro woman cook thought the child had been there about three weeks, and a young son of Mrs. FOLLIN'S (about fifteen years old, known by the name of GEORGE BLASS,) said the child had been there about a month. These were all examined separately, and their statements were sufficiently contradictory to warrant an arrest of the woman ELLEN FOLLIN and her son GEORGE BLASS as being accessories to the kidnapping of Mr. DIGBY'S child, and having harbored and concealed the same.

They were accordingly arrested, a warrant having been issued upon an affidavit made by Special Officer MALONE, and taken to jail to await appearance before Recorder CAMPBELL. The house, it appears, is what is known as a lying-in hospital, and the woman in charge is a very bright-looking light-colored mulatto, and is said to have considerable property. She has a sister in Mobile named LOUISA MURRAY, who keeps a similar house to her own, and comes over to New-Orleans quite often. Suspicion has attached to this woman in Mobile, and Superintendent BADGER has taken steps to have her arrested.

### Lynch Law in Nebraska—A Clergyman Heading a Mob.

The Nebraska papers contain particulars of a case of Lynch law in that State which reflects very seriously on the Christian character of a clergyman, who is reported to have headed a mob, and decided the fate of a murderer by vote:

"A few weeks ago a man named MILLER, who was an abandoned character, set out to go from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to Sioux City. On his way he fell in with a man named DUNN, whom he murdered without provocation, and then fled to Council Bluffs, where he was arrested and carried to Ponca. On being incarcerated in jail, MILLER, harassed by the pangs of conscience and the awful fate before him, sent for Rev. Mr. BEARDSHEAR, and said he wished to confess everything. The good man suggested that the murderer make a public confession, which he agreeing to, the minister of Christ assembled some 300 people in the Church, and the Sheriff brought the prisoner before them. A hymn was sung, and a chapter in the Bible on the crucifixion read, and a prayer offered up, after which the murderer arose and addressed the audience, detailing at great length the facts connected with the murder, and confessing himself guilty of the crime.

"When he had done, Rev. Mr. BEARDSHEAR stood up and said the assemblage had a solemn duty to perform, and that they must adjudge the prisoner. He wanted all to vote, and would have no shirking or dodging.

He then put the question: "Shall the man MILLER be hung?" and all the assemblage voted in the affirmative except two. The godly man not noticing the small minority, declared the question carried unanimously. The prisoner was then taken out, a rude scaffold erected, and MILLER placed in a wagon and driven under it. The most singular part of this performance was that MILLER seemed to think the matter all right and regular. When asked if he had anything to say why he should not be hung, he replied, "I forgive all my enemies, and have truly repented of my sins. I do not blame any one for what you are about to do. I am reconciled to God, and Heaven is opening to receive my regenerated soul."

The minister assured the prisoner angels were waiting to receive and welcome him into Paradise, and at a given signal the wagon started, and MILLER was left suspended between earth and sky. He died hard, writhing convulsively for about twenty-eight minutes, when a physician advanced, and after a careful examination, pronounced life extinct. The body was then taken down, laid on boards, and placed in the school-house until it could be buried. Throughout the trying ordeal, MILLER was perfectly calm, and even helped to adjust the rope about his neck.

A correspondent says: "We have often had cases of Lynch law in our country, but this is the first attempt to reduce the thing to a system and ceremony. The spectacle of a Christian minister, in his clerical robes, conducting the proceedings of a Lynch Court, is indeed novel, and will no doubt be carefully noted as a new evidence of the progress of American civilization."

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There is but little to be said in reference to real estate matters for the past week, as nothing of note has occurred, and the market in every department has been exceedingly dull. Quiet has reigned almost supreme at the Exchange, and the attendance, except on Wednesday, was only nominal. On that day quite a large sale of Westchester County property took place, located at Inwood, Tremont and West Morrisania respectively. The sale was made by JAMES M. MILLER, auctioneer, and amounted in the aggregate to $25,750. The details of the transaction were given in the TIMES exclusively on Thursday. The only sale of City property made at the Exchange during the week was that on Friday, also under the direction of Mr. MILLER, two lots on Seventy-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues, being disposed of for $6,[illegible]. The transfers of the week number but sixty-seven, and the property represented is valued at $1,230,[illegible]. In building more activity is displayed, and the weekly list shows a decided improvement, particularly in the class of buildings designed to be erected.

Of suburban property, the only sale attempted was by JOHNSON & MILLER of lots at New-Brunswick, N. J. The transaction was a success as far as conducted, but a storm unfortunately interrupted the proceedings, and a postponement was rendered necessary. Two hundred and forty-two lots were, however, disposed of, bringing in the aggregate over $26,000, a result deemed eminently satisfactory.

For the present week no sales at the Exchange are advertised, and the only sale of property in the vicinity of New-York noticed to take place is that of JOHNSON & MILLER at Carlstadt, N. J. The sale was adjourned one, and embraces such lots as remain unsold located on the Berry farm. About 800 will be offered, and the sale will take place on Thursday, on the premises, at 1 P. M. Tickets for a free excursion, collation, &c., can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-street.

To-morrow the great sale of nearly 1,000 building lots and plots at Scranton, Penn., under the direction of LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, comes off. The property is most advantageously located in the heart of the city, and has been well advertised. The lots are each from 20 to 26 feet 8 inches front, by 150 to 160 feet in depth, on avenues 80 feet in width, each lot having a back outlet on street 20 feet wide. For salubrity, beauty of its buildings, width of its avenues, together with its business and social advantages, Scranton offers rare inducements. From a population of about 10,000 twelve years ago it now numbers upward of 60,000 persons. A mountain stream of large volume crosses the property at an elevation sufficient to supply abundantly all the city with pure water for domestic or steam purposes. The attention of manufacturers and others is invited to this opportunity for a profitable investment. Coal can be had for about fifty cents per ton, and raw material and provisions at low figures. Four or five trunk railroads centre at Scranton, and the city is only four or five hours from New-York. The sale will take place on the ground at 10 A. M. and the terms offered are of a liberal character. In the list of property offered at private sale, attention is called to that situated at the Highlands, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River. This place is particularly desirable for a Summer residence, and combines an extensive water front, with facilities for both river and surf bathing, a good house, stables, and out-buildings are already built, and the ground is well stocked with fruit-trees. The necessary particulars as to title, price, &c., can be obtained of Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER.

### Transfers of Real Estate.

| | |
|---|---|
| **NEW-YORK.** | |
| Roosevelt-st., [illegible] | |
| Roosevelt-st., [illegible] | $[illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 11th-av. and 50th-st., n. e. corner, 100.5x100 | 14,000 |
| **KINGS COUNTY.** | |
| *Brooklyn.* | |
| Butler-st., [illegible] | [illegible] |
| DeGraw-st., [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ewen-st., [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Henry-st., [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Moore-st., [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Washington-av., [illegible] | [illegible] |
| **RICHMOND COUNTY.** | |
| *New-Brighton.* | |
| Castleton-av., w. s., 187 ft. from land of Griswold & Green, [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Madison-av., [illegible] | [illegible] |
| *Westfield.* | |
| Beach-st., adjoining land of Jane M. Lambert, [illegible] acres | [illegible] |
| *Middleton.* | |
| Wright-st., adjoining Pauline Koppleman's property, [illegible] | [illegible] |
| McKeon-st., [illegible] from Patten-st., 100x100 | 1,000 |
| *Southfield.* | |
| [illegible] between Tompkins-av. and Cross-st., [illegible] | [illegible] |
| **WESTCHESTER COUNTY.** | |
| *East Chester.* | |
| [illegible], Mount Vernon, [illegible] | $700 |
| [illegible], Wakefield, [illegible] | [illegible] |
| *Morrisania.* | |
| Helen-st., [illegible] and Courtlandt-av., [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ella-st. and Courtlandt-av., s. w. corner, Mary E. Thomas' property | 7,500 |
| Willis-av., [illegible] | [illegible] |
| *New-Rochelle.* | |
| Turnpike road, n. s., ½ acre | $[illegible] |
| *Ossining.* | |
| Water-st., e. s., adjoining Mary Cummings', 25 x100 | [illegible] |
| **NEW-JERSEY.** | |
| *Jersey City.* | |
| South-st., s. s., corner Summit-st., [illegible] | $1,050 |
| South [illegible]-st., [illegible] of Coles-st., [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, block No. 3, Hudson City Terrace Company's map, 100x100 | 1,300 |
| Clinton-av., [illegible] of Bergenwood-av., 30x75 | [illegible] |
| South [illegible]-st., [illegible] of Jersey-av., [illegible] | 20,000 |
| *Bayonne.* | |
| Raymond-av., [illegible] of Av. D, 50x100 | $1,000 |

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—AN ATTRACTIVE house for sale, containing eleven rooms, very well finished, and having bath, furnace, gas, hot and cold water, and all the modern improvements; grounds comprise about one acre, situated on one of the best avenues in the town; coach-house and stable; price $9,000, $[illegible] cash, balance on bond and mortgage for five years. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELIGIBLE PROPERTY AT the Highlands, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, comprising nearly 7 acres, with extensive water-front, and excellent river and surf bathing; Summer residence, coach-house and stables, plenty of fruit trees, &c. Apply to Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN EASTHAMPTON, MASS., an elegant residence, beautifully located near the churches, schools and railway station; house modern and complete, surroundings perfect, price moderate. Inquire of Hon. S. Williston, near the premises, or Williston, Knight & Co., No. [illegible] Chambers-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

RIVERDALE.—A PLACE OF EIGHT acres, with 1,700 feet of street front; house large; water, gas and burglar alarm. Apply to the owner on the premises, H. L. ATHERTON.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NO. 117 EAST [illegible]-ST., BEtween Park and Lexington avs., [illegible], and No. [illegible] West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., [illegible], with Butler's pantry extension. Both recently overhauled, papered, painted and frescoed. Also, the new houses Nos. 322 and 324 Madison-av., between 42d and 43d sts., [illegible]. Apply to the owner, CHARLES DUGGIN, architect, No. 161 Broadway.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

HALF OF A HOUSE OF THIRTEEN rooms, divided to suit, in Dean-st., Brooklyn; 15 minutes' walk from South Ferry; house in good order, with all the modern improvements, and in an excellent neighborhood; rent $375 to a genteel American family. Address S., Box No. 114 Times Office.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING.

Five, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.

IMPORTANT PEREMPTORY SALE
BY AUCTION OF
900 BUILDING LOTS AND PLOTS
IN THE CITY OF
SCRANTON, PENN.,

On TUESDAY, Aug. 16, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, at Scranton, by

LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY.

Nine hundred beautifully-located building lots, of 20 to 26 feet 8 inches front by 150 to 160 feet in depth, on avenues 80 feet in width, each lot having a back outlet on street 20 feet wide.

These lots form the most beautiful portion of the city plot, gradually rising in slope several hundred feet, giving superb views from each of the blocks of many miles in extent.

For salubrity, beauty of its buildings, width of its avenues, together with its business and social advantages, Scranton offers rare inducements. From a population of about ten thousand twelve years ago, it now numbers upward of sixty thousand persons.

A mountain stream of large volume crosses the property at an elevation sufficient to supply abundantly all the city with the purest water for domestic or steam purposes.

The particular attention of manufacturers and others is invited to this rare opportunity for profitable investment. Coal can be had for about fifty cents per ton, and raw material and provisions at the lowest figures. Four or five trunk railroads centre here, being only four or five hours from New-York.

Terms of sale half cash, balance on liberal time, if desired, at six per cent. interest. Nuisances interdicted.

Further particulars at sale.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

GREAT ADJOURNED SALE,
BERRY FARM, CARLSTADT, N. J.,
THURSDAY, Aug. 18,
At 1 o'clock, on premises.
JOHNSON & MILLER

Will positively sell the balance of the BERRY FARM, near Carlstadt Depot, consisting of 800 choice lots, as above, without limit or reservation. Free excursion. Free collation. Terms easy. Perfect title. Free tickets of

JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

## FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

32 Wall-st., New-York.

Our business is the same as an incorporated Bank. Deposit accounts can be opened with us in either currency or coin, subject to check without notice. Interest allowed upon all daily balances at current market rates.

We draw Bills of Exchange, make telegraphic transfers of money, and issue credits available in all parts of Europe.

We issue Certificates of Deposit, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest and available at all leading points.

We are at all times prepared to make Advances on approved Collaterals; execute orders for the purchase or sale of Gold, Government, State and City Bonds, and other first-class securities.

The negotiation, in this country and Europe, of Railroad and other Corporate Loans, receives special attention. We make collections of Notes, Drafts, Coupons and Dividends with promptness on all points, and are fully prepared to offer Banking facilities upon either currency or gold basis.

CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 5 Lothbury, London.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

$30,000
DETROIT CITY 7s.
$50,000
JACKSON, LANSING AND SAGINAW RAILROAD.
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT 8s.
For Sale by
WILKINS & CO.,
Detroit, Mich.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 2 WALL-ST.

Interest allowed on all daily balances of gold coin or currency accounts at market rates.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in same manner as upon any of the banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued payable on demand or at a fixed date, bearing interest at the current rate. Collections made promptly at all points.

We draw Bills of Exchange, make telegraphic transfers of money in London, and issue credits throughout Europe.

HOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. [illegible] Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York.

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on
CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.
FIRST MORTGAGE 6 Per Cent. Gold; LAND GRANTS 7 Per Cent. Currency; INCOME BONDS 10 Per Cent. Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1870.

*To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 16th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association be placed in liquidation and be closed on the 19th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.
St. Louis, Mo., July 16, 1870.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL KINDS OF STATE, city, town and first mortgage railroad bonds; also, some first-class commercial paper. Apply at office Canada Mining Company, No. 31 Broadway.

## FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE
AND
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY
SEVEN PER CENT.
Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each will be issued, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New-York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE OR OTHERWISE AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
S. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK,
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale
The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

1st Mortgage
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Alabama.
FOR SALE AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Alabama 8 per Cent.
GOLD BONDS,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF
THE SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Guaranteed by the State of Alabama, an American gold, and secured by first mortgage of $22,000 a mile to JAMES BUELL and V. K. STEVENSON, Trustees, which mortgage has been examined and approved by Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, of New-York, upon the road, franchises, depots, lands and other property of every kind, in addition to the indorsement of the State of Alabama, which can only be had as the road is finished, equipped and received by the State Engineer as a first-class road and outfit. 50 MILES of which have been finished, equipped, and received.

The State of Alabama, in ordering the indorsement of these Bonds, specially provides for the prompt payment of principal and interest of the same in case the Company should fail to do so.

This is a south and north road from the City of Montgomery, 183 miles long to Decatur, on the Tennessee River, in DIRECT line north by Nashville, Louisville and Cincinnati to Chicago.

The stock paid up and property mortgaged to secure the payment of these Bonds and interest is $8,500,000, which, with the indorsement of the State of Alabama, and the high rate of interest, makes THE BEST INVESTMENT NOW OFFERED.

A limited number of these Bonds are for sale at 90 and accrued interest, by Messrs.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., AND
STOUT & DICKINSON,
NO. 24 BROAD-ST., N. Y.,
From whom full information can be had.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE
CITY OF CHICAGO,
Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.
Principal redeemable 1890.
For sale by
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY.—You are hereby notified that a meeting of the Stockholders of Wells, Fargo & Company, will be held at their office, No. 84 Broadway, City of New-York, State of New-York, on the first day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock, M. The object of said meeting is to consider and act upon the question of diminishing the capital stock of said company from fifteen million dollars to five million dollars.

WM. G. FARGO,
A. H. BARNEY,
D. O. MILLS,
JAS. C. FARGO,
LLOYD TEVIS,
Trustees of Wells, Fargo & Co.

NEW-YORK, May 26, 1870.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Aug. 4, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING DESIROUS of investing the amount of money now held in the Sinking Funds, solicits proposals for the surrender of any of the bonds of this State.

Bids will be accepted or rejected and bidders advised promptly.

Bonds maturing Jan. 1, 1878, preferred.

E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

## FINANCIAL.

CONTINENTAL
INS. CO.,
No. 102 Broadway.

Branch Offices. { No. 149 Montague-st., Brooklyn. No. 94 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

Capital, - - $500,000 00
Cash Assets, $2,503,700 54

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1870.

The Directors of this Company, have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of

TEN PER CENT.

upon the Capital payable on demand.

And have also directed that

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST

be paid on outstanding Scrip of the years 1865, '66, '67, '68 and '69 on the 20th of September next.

Scrip transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 20th of September.

They have also made an allotment of Scrip of

SIXTY PER CENT.

on all participating Policies, deliverable on and after Sept. 20, next.

And have also ordered the

SCRIP ISSUED IN 1864,

with SIX PER CENT. INTEREST thereon to be paid off, in cash, on the 12th instant.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

New-Jersey Seven Per Cent.
TOWN BONDS,

AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE and the issue restricted to one-tenth the assessed valuation of the real estate of the following towns

NEW PROVIDENCE, Union County;
BEDMINSTER, Somerset County;
BERNARD, Somerset County;

In $100s, $500, and $1,000, and having from 15 to 23 years to run.

AT 85, AND INTEREST,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, free of tax. For full particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE,
BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Georgia,
Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 94 BROADWAY,
Transact
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
Including the purchase and sale, on commission, of
GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY BONDS,
STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

DUNKIRK, WARREN AND PITTSBURG R. R.
SEVEN PER CENT., GOLD.

PAYABLE DEC. 1 AND JUNE 1, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

$1,200,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND PAYABLE IN GOLD. This road runs from Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, to Warren, Penn., connecting the New-York and Erie and Lake Shore Railroads with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and running through the coal and oil regions. These bonds we offer at 90 and accrued interest.

LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON,
NO. 12 WILLIAM-ST.
MARX & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
And for sale by the
BROOKLYN TRUST CO.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 Nassau St.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

## DIVIDENDS.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 1, 1870.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS ON the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, due Aug. 15, 1870, will be paid in gold at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the City of New-York, on and after that date, free of tax.

GEORGE H. HALL, President.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 10, 1870.

The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., Agents of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to holders registered as such at the close of business hours on the 10th day of August, at which time the transfer books will be closed. The books will reopen for transfers on the 2d day of September next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
Office of the
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 Broadway, July 25, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on 2d August, 1870.

JOHN S. SMITH, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
CLEVELAND, July 28, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 15th of August proximo, and for thirty days thereafter, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, and afterward at the office of the Company, in Cleveland.

The transfer-books will close on Aug. 1, and reopen Aug. 16 prox.

GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

Office of the
STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held this day a Semi-annual Dividend was declared of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,395,386 96.

R. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class waitress or chamber-maid in a private family; is capable of filling either situation; has good City reference. Apply at No. 349 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NICE-APpearing, pleasant and competent young woman as cook, or would assist with washing; can cook meats, game, pastry, cream, also side-dishes; City or country; the best City testimonials. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTant girl, a situation as cook; good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 123 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH GOOD German and English servants at Mrs. MYERS', No. 289 Bowery, between 1st and 2d sts.

THE BEST OF SERVANTS OF ALL nationalities for City and country can be had at the magnificent office No. 12 6th-av., above 10th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

### MALES.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY, MIDdle-aged man (Dane,) a situation as coachman or gardener; understands the care and treatment of horses in all its branches; understands how to take care of nice carriages and harness; has had fifteen years' experience; will be found willing and obliging; has first-class references. Call or address C. SHULTZ, International Hotel, corner of William and Duane sts., or C. C., Box No. 133 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man, in the country; is a first-rate vegetable gardener; understands the cultivation of fruit and flowers; also, competent to take care of horses, and is a good, careful driver; can milk; willing to be generally useful; has good reference for industry and sobriety. Address M. C., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS GROOM AND coachman by a competent man; is a thorough groom; good City driver, with long experience in the care and treatment of horses. Two years' reference from last place. Address E. L., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man, a situation as coachman; is a good groom and driver; willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; strictly sober; best City reference. Address G. H., Box No. 186 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, (SWISS,) without children, a situation as gardener; he understands the care of horses and cows; is willing and obliging; the wife is a good washer and ironer. Call or address F. E., No. 114 Hester-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant man as first-class waiter; understands the care of silver, &c., perfectly; has good City references as to honesty, sobriety, &c.; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 249 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITuation as first-class gardener; has a thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; is strictly sober and obliging. Address D. SCHAUER, Rutland, Vt., care of Gen. Baxter.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INDUStrious, sober, married man; no incumbrance; understands farming and gardening, and the care of horses and stock; good reference. Address W. A., Box No. 136 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITuation as coachman or plain gardener; married, without family; good references. Address, for two days, T. C., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER IN a private family, by a young man, a native of England; experienced as above; good City reference given. Address T. C., Box No. 136 Times Office.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A WILLING AND ACTIVE young Protestant, recently arrived in this country, with testimonials of good character, accustomed at home to the care of cows, horses and poultry, may hear of a situation by addressing FARM, Box No. 1300 Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD, SOBER, STEADY MAN, as carver and steward in a first-class country hotel; to the right man wages no object. Call on or address G. T. & W. D. GARRISON, Highland House, Garrison, N. Y.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman as wet nurse. A woman of refined manner and affectionate disposition, Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 140 West 22d-st., New-York, to-day, between the hours of 12 and 2.

COACHMAN WANTED—A GOOD driver, and must understand his business; an American, married, without incumbrance; no objection to a colored man; situation permanent. Address YONKERS, Box No. 191 Times Office.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., CORner 25th-st.—Wanted a few desirable servants to fill places now vacant in City and country, viz.: Cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, general work, &c.

ALL COOKS, CHAMBER-MAIDS, waitresses, laundresses, house workers, &c., can get excellent situations in City or country by applying at CARPENTER'S Employment House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.; also, girls lately landed wanted.

GIRLS WISHING SITUATIONS IN the best families can be speedily suited by calling at BOOKMAN'S, No. 38 6th-av., near 24th-st. No charge till suited. Come one, come all.

SALESWOMAN WANTED—OF GOOD address, for the made-up lace department. Apply to MILLER & GRANT, No. 879 Broadway.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8, 1870.

UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE Secretary of War, the Chief Signal Officer of the Army is empowered to enlist a number of suitable persons to be appointed non-commissioned officers in the Army, for the duties of "the observation and report of storms, by telegraph and signal, for the benefit of commerce on the Northern lakes and seaboard," in compliance with a resolution of Congress.

The character of the observations to be had at different stations throughout the country, and the meteorological reports to be made, render the duty upon which these non-commissioned officers will be employed interesting as a branch of scientific study, and the knowledge acquired will be valuable hereafter.

The opportunity thus offered is a rare one for young men of good education desiring to devote themselves to reading or to the study of a profession, the duty being of such a nature as, with care and diligence, will permit time to be devoted to study. The pay and allowances of these non-commissioned officers, when not serving with troops, amount to about $[illegible] per annum; when serving with troops, about $[illegible]; in the latter case, quarters, fuel, subsistence and clothing are provided by the Government.

The number of appointments being necessarily limited, each candidate will be subject to an examination.

Applications setting forth character, acquirements and fitness, with testimonials, may be addressed to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, No. 1,719 G-street, Washington, D. C.

Circulars giving full particulars, will be furnished on application to this office.

GOVERNMENT STORES.

Attention is invited to the advertisements in the following papers, viz.: *Witness, Daily News, Gazette*, at Montreal; *Globe*, at Toronto; *Chronicle*, at Quebec; *British Whig*, at Kingston, for the sale by tender and public auction of Government stores.

The tenders will be received at this office until noon of the 22d inst., and the public auction will commence at 10 A. M. of the 25th inst.

E. H. MARTINDALE,
Deputy Controller.

CONTROL OFFICE, Canada,
Montreal, 9th August, 1870.

CAUTION.

Property-owners are cautioned against signing petitions for Wooden Pavement representing themselves as the "Nicolson Pavement," the same as is now laid on 5th-av. and other streets.

The Nicolson Pavement is the cheapest and most economical pavement, and all its acknowledged improvements are owned exclusively by the Company. Petitions may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 118 Wall-st., or will be circulated by their agents only.

C. G. WATERBURY, President.

CORDOVA NATIONAL EXHIBITION.—All parties who may have sent or intend to send goods to this exhibition are requested to forward at once advice of same, and of the space required, to the Argentine Legation, Washington, or to EWD. F. DAVISON, Argentine Consul-General, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

## DRY GOODS.

SUMMER TRADE.

Straw Goods, PARASOLS, Sun Umbrellas,
RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES and
FANCY GOODS, Hosiery, WHITE GOODS,
Housekeeping, and Furnishing Goods,
BOOKS AND STATIONARY, &c.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

SAMUEL W. BOOCOCK and HENRY BOWERS, Jr., have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BOWERS & BOOCOCK, for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks, bonds, gold, &c., at No. 38 Broad-st., New-York.

SAMUEL W. BOOCOCK,
HENRY BOWERS, Jr.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry store, No. 267 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

## HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE,
Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

## DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1870.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first MONDAY of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of John T. Hoffman.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Allen C. Beach.

A Controller, in the place of Asher P. Nichols, appointed by the Governor in the place of William F. Allen, resigned.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of John D. Fay.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of George W. Chapman, appointed by the Governor in the place of Oliver Bascom, deceased.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Solomon Scheu.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First Ward, (including Governor's Island,) Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth Ward, (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island,) Nineteenth Ward, (including Blackwell's Island,) and Twenty-second Ward of the City and County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS

Also to be elected for said County:

Twenty-one Members of Assembly.

A Sheriff, in the place of James O'Brien.

A County Clerk, in the place of Charles E. Loew.

Three Coroners, in the place of Patrick H. Keenan, Aaron S. Rollins and Cornelius Flynn.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Town and City Election Boards, Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is respectfully directed to Chapter 273, Laws of 1870, herewith printed, as to their duties under said act.

Chapter 273.

AN ACT to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debt, for which the tolls are pledged, by the Constitution.

Passed April 25, 1870, three-fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund are hereby authorized and directed to borrow, on the credit of the State, such sum of money as may be necessary for the purpose of paying and extinguishing the canal and general fund debt, for which the tolls are pledged, as provided by sections one, two and three of article seven of the Constitution. The Treasurer is authorized and directed to issue and deliver to the said Commissioners, as required by them, registered or coupon bonds of this State, having eighteen years to run, bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, for such amounts as shall be required by said Commissioners, for the purpose aforesaid. Upon the receipt of the said bonds, the said Commissioners shall sell the same to the highest bidder, at not less than par, either by advertising for sealed proposals in the usual manner, or at public auction, upon the notice as the said Commissioners may deem best. The money thus obtained is hereby appropriated to pay and extinguish the canal and the general fund debts, as they may exist when this act shall become operative.

SEC. 2. A State tax shall be annually levied and collected, sufficient to pay the interest on such moneys as shall be borrowed under this act, and, in addition thereto, to provide for an annual contribution sufficient to create and establish a sinking fund, which shall pay and discharge, within eighteen years, the principal of the debt created under the provisions of this act. But, if, in case the Legislature shall annually provide and appropriate any moneys from the canal tolls or otherwise to the payment of any portion of the interest on such debt, or such contribution to the sinking fund aforesaid, the tax hereby directed shall be enforced only to the extent which may be necessary and sufficient for the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 3. When the said canal and general fund debts shall have been paid, or fully provided for in pursuance of section one of this act, the Canal Board shall thereupon and thereafter have full power, from time to time, to fix, regulate and reduce the rates of tolls upon the canals of this State, in such manner, and to such extent as they may deem expedient to promote the trade and commerce of the State, and to prevent the diversion thereof. And it shall be the duty of the said Board to exercise this authority in such way as to secure to the canals of this State the greatest practicable amount of tonnage and transportation; and the Legislature, in accordance with the requirements of section three of the seventh article of the Constitution, declares its concurrence in such adjustment and reduction as the Canal Board may deem advisable in the exercise, from time to time, of the authority hereby vested and conferred.

SEC. 4. This act shall be submitted to the people at the next general election to be held in this State, in November next. The inspectors of election in the different election districts in this State shall provide at each poll, on said election day, a box in the usual form for the reception of the ballots herein provided; and each and every elector of this State may present a ballot, on which shall be printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, one of the following forms, namely: "For the act to create a state debt to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debts," or, "Against the act to create a State debt to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debts." The said ballots shall be so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballots, and shall be indorsed "Act in relation to the canal and general fund debts."

SEC. 5. After finally closing the polls of such election, the inspectors thereof shall immediately, and without adjournment, proceed to count and canvass the ballots given in relation to the proposed act, in the same manner as they are by law required to canvass the ballots given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down in writing, in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "For the act to create a State debt," and the whole number of votes given "Against the act to create a State debt," and certify and subscribe the same, and cause the copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered as prescribed by law in respect of the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor. And all the provisions of law in relation to election other than for military and town officers shall apply to the submission of the people herein provided for.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of State shall, with all convenient dispatch, after this act shall receive the approval of the Governor, cause the same to be printed off and printed upon slips in such numbers as shall be sufficient to supply the different officers of this State concerned in notifying or in holding elections, or in canvassing the votes, and shall transmit the same to such officers.

SEC. 7. Sections four, five, six and seven of this act shall take effect immediately; but sections one, two and three of this act shall take effect when ratified by the people, as hereinbefore provided.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW COURT-HOUSE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Aug. 5, 1870.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original notice of election received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of Newspapers will not insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to do so. See chap. 480, laws of 1860. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

## MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.

Wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. S. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 4 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY resulting from the follies of youth, or other causes. Young, middle-aged, or even old men restored to manly vigor, by Dr. LEWIS, author of "Medical Companion and Guide to Health," No. 7 Beach-st., New-York. Forty years' private practice.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $[illegible] up to $[illegible]. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New showrooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, No. [illegible] West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments; best variety; cheapest in City.

## FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the late No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

## MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—FANCHER'S PATENT "CUT Off" Valve. Engineers and boiler-builders uniformly indorse it. Apply immediately to C. H. PHELPS & CO., No. 88 Broadway, New-York.

## SHIPPING.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.**

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Aug. 20
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Sept. 3
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSEAU...SATURDAY, Sept. 17
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Oct. 1

Price of passage, payable in gold (including wine), TO BREST OR HAVRE: First cabin, $145; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, (including railway tickets,) [illegible]

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

**CUNARD LINE.**

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

[illegible]

RATES OF PASSAGE.

[illegible]

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

**THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS**

SAIL EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Passengers booked and forwarded at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

[illegible]

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

[illegible]

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

## NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

THE QUEEN, THOMSON, Saturday, Aug. 20, at 10 A. M.
HELVETIA, GRACE, Saturday, Aug. 27, at 4 P. M.
HOLLAND, THOMAS, Saturday, Sept. 3, at 10 A. M.
ERIN, BRAGG, Saturday, Sept. 10, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $30 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON every fortnight, calling at Plymouth to land passengers.

VIRGINIA, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 4 P. M.
DENMARK, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 3 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $50, currency. Steerage passage, $30, currency. Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

**FOR LIVERPOOL (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.**

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........Aug. 17, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.........[illegible]
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.....[illegible]
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Sept. 7, [illegible]
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH....Sept. 14, at [illegible] A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY...Sept. 21, at [illegible] P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

**FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.** Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Aug. 20, [illegible]
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Aug. 23, [illegible]
CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday, Aug. 27, [illegible]
CITY OF PARIS........Saturday, Sept. 3, [illegible]

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

**IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.**

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.

HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO**

## CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Class, $125 to $170. Steerage, $60. according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

AUG. 20.—ARIZONA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Aug. 19.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Aug. 18, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

**FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.** UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

**U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.**

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. R. EDWARDS..........Aug. 18
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS...........Aug. 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. R. VAN SICE............Sept. 1

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

**HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.**

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers

CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

**FOR NASSAU, N. P.**

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL. Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MAGNOLIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

**DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.**, Pier 21 N. R.—The steamer *Granite State* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

**NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.**

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and annoyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.**—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 222 Broadway.

## SHIPPING.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.**

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA. GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK. TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Aug. 16, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Aug. 18, from Pier No. 16 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. [illegible], SATURDAY, Aug. 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.**

BLACK STAR LINE STEAM-SHIPS HAVE RECOMMENCED THEIR REGULAR TRIPS.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. [illegible], leaves Saturday, Aug. 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Aug. 27.

Through rates and bills of lading as formerly, with the Georgia Central and Atlantic and Gulf Railroads.

G. COHEN & Co., Agts., Savannah. R. LOWDEN, Agt., 93 West-st., cor. Cedar-st.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.**

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 8 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 20, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

The steam-ship VICTOR will follow and sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 27, from Pier No. 20 East River. C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

**O. HOLDEN, OFFICIAL NOTARY**, and Commissioner for United States passports, legal claims, collections, bank protests, &c. Office No. 131 West 49th-st., New-York.

## STEAMBOATS.

**NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO. NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.**

Six trips daily between New-York, Long Branch, and Sandy Hook. Five excursions daily to Sandy Hook and return.

The magnificent saloon steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and JESSIE HOYT, Commander JAMES SHEAF, will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

[illegible]

Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narragansett Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 28 N. R. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

Excursions to Sandy Hook and return by all boats except 7:15 P. M. Fare, 50c.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

**STONINGTON LINE, TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.**

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES and Capt. GEO. B. HULL, From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold, and state-rooms secured at No. 363 Broadway, corner Ninth [illegible], and at Dodge's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

**NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO. FOR BOSTON, Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:**

The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL, Commander A. G. SIMMONS, and PROVIDENCE, Commander B. M. SIMMONS, having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately, daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT. On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

**PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR ALBANY.**

[illegible]

**$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.**

The day line steam-boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:45 and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 21,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

**STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.**

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 24 East River, foot of Market-st., [illegible]

**ALBANY AND TROY LINE**—OPENING of new depot, the largest in America.—The splendid steamers of this line will hereafter leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring, Prince or Charlton sts., EVERY AFTERNOON (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock; West 24th-st., 6:15. Fare only $1 50, nearly 30 less than rail, and like reductions to Buffalo and the West, Saratoga and the North. Excursion tickets to Saratoga and return, $5. Passengers by Broadway, 5th, 7th or 8th av. horse-cars will get out at Charlton-st. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points in the morning trains which leave Albany and Troy. N. B.—On and after the 1st of September the fare on this line will be reduced to 50 cents.

**SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.**—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
| --- | --- |
| Monday, 15th.....6:30 A. M. | Monday, 15th.....10:30 A. M. |
| Tuesday, 16th....[illegible] A. M. | Tuesday, 16th....11:00 A. M. |
| Wed., 17th.......7:30 A. M. | Wed., 17th.......11:30 A. M. |
| Thurs., 18th.....8:30 A. M. | Thurs., 18th.....12:00 M. |
| Friday, 19th.....9:00 A. M. | Friday, 19th.....1:00 P. M. |
| Saturday, 20th...10:00 A. M. | Saturday, 20th...2:30 P. M. |

**SUNDAY BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.**—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 24th-st. at 8:15, for Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

**FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.**—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 27th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:30 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

**FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.**—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

**NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT**, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

**NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS**—HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning in New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and from 3:15 boat Saturday only.

**FOR CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.**—The clipper steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

**FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS** on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night. (Sundays excepted.)

**FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.**—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37, foot Market-st., East River, daily at [illegible], and foot of 27th-st. at 3½ P. M.

## STATIONERY.

**FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-**lane, solicit orders for blank books, paper, stationery and printing. Prices low.

## LAW SCHOOLS.

**COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW-SCHOOL.**—The thirteenth annual Term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on the first Wednesday in October, and continues until May 17, 1871; graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues and information generally, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

## INSTRUCTION.

**MISS H. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,** Newburg, N. Y.

Will reopen Sept. 14. Pupils fitted for Vassar College if desired.

## INSTRUCTION.

**A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.**

Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business or professional school. Term commences Sept. 12. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

**MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.**

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c.

Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

**MISS COMSTOCK'S,** NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The ensuing school year commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

An EXCLUSIVELY French department, (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.

N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.

Address by mail No. 32 West 40th-st. Personal application after Sept. 5.

**ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,** SING SING, N. Y., (formerly M. Churchill's school,) Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.

The next year will begin Sept. 20.

**SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,**

Great Barrington, Mass. I. & J. BIRD, Principals. A select family school for twenty boys; superior in its location, its buildings and educational advantages.

**MISS MERLE'S**

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, For young ladies and children, NO. 1 EAST 47TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

**MRS. PARKS'**

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 152 Madison-av., corner 32d-st. Formerly Ferris' Female Institute. Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

**MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S**

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH ST. (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870. Address as above.

**GARDNER INSTITUTE.**

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 620 5th-av. 14TH YEAR OPENS SEPTEMBER 22. REV. DR. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

**MRS. EDWARD S. WHITE,**

No. 20 West 45th-st., opposite Reservoir Park, English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 21.

**MISS STEERS'**

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 15 West 11th-st., will commence its eleventh year Sept. 22.

**MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'**

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 104 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

**CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG** Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

**BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,** Nos. 138, 140 and 142 Montague-st., [illegible] —The Fall Term of the twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 15. Send for a circular. CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal. Brooklyn, N. Y.

**COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR** Young Ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. [illegible] Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Prof. Rondel. Lewis Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

**A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR** young ladies, in connection with the State Normal School, Trenton, N. J. [illegible] For circular, with full particulars, apply to JOHN S. HART, Principal.

**CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH** and French for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 21. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

**LESPINASSE FORT WASHINGTON** INSTITUTE—For young ladies. Opens Sept. 21. [illegible] Circulars at the office of G. LESPINASSE, No. 21 Pine-st. WALSH & LEROY, No. 51 East 14th-st.

**DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.**—[illegible] GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

**HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE.**—A first-class boarding-school for both sexes. [illegible] ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President, Claverack, Col. Co., N. Y.

**MRS. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-**av., New-York, three doors above 38th-st. English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

**RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE**, Troy, N. Y.—Full courses of instruction in Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Reopens Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

**SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT** DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD T. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at E. Lockwood's book-store.

**MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND** English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, at No. 22 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

**ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.**—NEXT session begins Sept. 7. This well established College offers superior advantages at moderate charges. Send for a circular to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

**STAMFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.**—Term opens Sept. 14. Every facility for physical, intellectual, and moral culture. ROBERT C. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Stamford, Conn., or No. 78 Madison-av., New-York.

**PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR** Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

**A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL** for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 88 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

**A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN** Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

**BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE,** Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 158 Broadway.

**ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,** NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. T. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

**MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH** and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

**AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.**—Boarding-school for both sexes. Term opens Sept. 12, 1870. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

**ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY, ELLENVILLE, N. Y.**—First-class home school for young ladies. Board and tuition, $225 per year. S. A. LAW POST, A. M., Principal.

**BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,** WILTON, CONN.—Boys prepared for college or business. Number limited. Term opens Sept. 12. EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

**MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG** Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to the unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

**IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.**—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

**RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.**, Miss MANNING, Principal. Boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above.

**NORWICH, CONN.**—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 56 Washington-st.

**GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR** young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

**UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.**—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 12. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

**MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN** her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 13 East 40th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

**FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG** Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 12. Miss M. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

**MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND** Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

**MISS MALLOW'S ENGLISH AND** FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. [illegible] East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

**A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS.** [illegible]

## INSTRUCTION.

**RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,** Nos. 487, 489, 491, 5th-av., And corner 41st-st. and 42d-st., Will reopen in Harlem Sept. 19, and on 5th-av. Sept. 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College building.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

**HARVARD UNIVERSITY,** CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Comprises the following departments:

Harvard College..............Year begins Sept. 22.
University Lectures, (33 courses,) Year begins Sept. 22.
Divinity School..............Year begins Sept. 22.
Law School...................Year begins Sept. 22.
Medical School........Winter Session begins Nov. 3.
Dental School.........Winter Session begins Nov. 3.
Lawrence Scientific School....Year begins Sept. 22.
Mining School................Year begins Sept. 22.
Agricultural School. (To be opened in Sept., 1871.)
Astronomical Observatory.
Museum of Comparative Zoology.
Peabody Museum of Archæology.
Episcopal Theological School......Year begins Sept. 21.

The Second Examination for admission to Harvard College will take place on Sept. 29 and 30, and Oct. 1, beginning Sept. 29 at 8 A. M. There were 210 candidates at the June examination, of whom 185 were admitted. The question papers of this June examination will be mailed on application.

The Second Examination for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools will take place on Sept. 29, at 9 A. M.

There is no examination for admission to the other departments of the University.

The Law School has been reorganized this year. A circular may be had which explains the new course of study.

For catalogues or other documents address

J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

**THE PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,** No. 169 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.

This institution offers to young ladies rare advantages for a thorough education in all branches of study.

In the BOARDING DEPARTMENT, under the special care of Miss E. J. SMITH, pupils will find ample accommodations and a genuine home.

Music and French teachers of the highest attainments and skill are engaged.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR BOARDING PUPILS.

The school year will commence Sept. 14, 1870.

New scholars, and those who have not passed their last examinations for promotion, are earnestly requested to be present for classification on the opening day.

For circulars, apply to Miss E. J. SMITH or Prof. EATON, No. 169 Joralemon-st.

**THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,**

No. 820 Broadway and No. 82 5th-av.

BROOKLYN BRANCH, Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court, near State-st.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1870.

Several eminent Professors have been engaged. A NORMAL DEPARTMENT HAS ALSO BEEN ADDED.

Subscription-books will be opened and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 29.

Applications to be made at the General Conservatory offices.

No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York. No. 102 COURT-ST., near State-st., Brooklyn.

**MLLE. ROSTAN'S**

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 39TH-ST.

will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts of a refined home. Applications may be made at the above address.

**SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,** FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

This well and favorably known institution, now in its twenty-third year of successful operation, offers to a few select pupils. Fifteen is the limited number of boarders. For full particulars send for a catalogue.

F. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

**FREEHOLD INSTITUTE,** FREEHOLD, N. J. A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. ESTABLISHED IN 1846.

The next session will commence Sept. 5, 1870. References—Dr. McCosh, President Princeton College; Hon. Judge Bedle, Jersey City; Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, New-York City.

For circulars apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

**MISS ARMSTRONG'S**

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 38 Madison-av., between 25th and 26th sts. Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Address as above.

**MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,** MORRISTOWN, N. J.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL.

Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations.

Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

**MRS. GARRETSON'S**

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 52 WEST 47TH-ST., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

**MISS WHITCOMB'S**

Successor to Miss HARRISON

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 20 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, New-York. This school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870. Address as above.

**A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.** At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J. J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.

The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $500 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

**MISS HAVENS'**

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies and children, No. 772 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

**RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,** POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor. A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

**MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,** OLD HADLEY, MASS.

The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars address the Principals, Miss Charlotte W. Porter and Miss Rosa Champney.

**SUNNY-SIDE INSTITUTE,** Malden, Ulster County, N. Y. School reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 6. For terms, &c., apply to D. A. WOLF, Principal.

**DR. VAN NORMAN'S**

English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 31st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 24 West 31st-st.

**MRS. WILLIAMS'**

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 20 West 30th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

**AS I AM AGAIN TO COMMENCE TO** give instructions on the 1st September in fine handwork, for instance, to embroider in white and other colors, hair-work in flower boquets and wreaths, embroidering with pearls, flower-baskets and small trees of [illegible], [illegible] and sewing, knitting and crocheting, parents wishing to intrust their daughters to me, please call at No. 163 Ludlow-st. Mrs. SCHNEPPENDAHL.

**MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH** will continue MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV. The school will open Sept. 21. The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

**FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE** Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, N. Y. SIXTEENTH YEAR. (Formerly under the direction of Messrs. Lespinasse & Provost,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12. V. PROVOST, Principal. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, No. 21 Pine-st., N. Y.

**MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING** and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 48 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 28. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

**SCHOOL FURNITURE OF EVERY** description, also several lots of second-hand school furniture, at ROBERT PATON & CO.'S, Manufacturers of school, church and lecture-room furniture, No. 26 Grove-st., N. Y.

**MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.**—A select boarding-school for fifteen boys. Opens Sept. 6. Terms moderate. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

**TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.**—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

**THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH** and French Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

**FAMILY SCHOOL, SHARON, CONN.**—Boys prepared for business or for college. Number limited. Rev. B. D. GARDNER.

**THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL FOR** boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 5. J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

**MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y.**, reopens Sept. 12. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

**MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND** Day School for young ladies, No. 13 West 48th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

**MISS DEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH** boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 116 West 42d-st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

**MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL,** WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

**C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL** for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**FURNISHED ROOMS.**—A GENTLEMAN living in 16th-st., near Broadway, would rent (to gentlemen) one to four rooms, on the second floor, well furnished, with every convenience, at from $5 to $10 weekly. Call or address No. 100 East 16th-st.

**FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH** excellent board, in a private family; terms very moderate; rooms without board, if required. Apply at No. 229 West 24th-st.

**NO. 37 WAVERLEY-PLACE.**—ELEgant furnished rooms for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

**SURF HOTEL,** Fire Island.

Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

**WEST END HOTEL, LONG BRANCH,** N. J.—Reduction in board.—On and after this date the price of board at this hotel will be $4 per day. SYKES, GARDNER & CO.

AUG. 11, 1870.

## PROPOSALS.

**PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the first day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, except Montana and New-Mexico, with the stationery required for use in their respective districts for that part of the present fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1870, and ending June 30, 1871.

There are in that portion of the United States for which proposals are solicited, two hundred and twenty-eight collection districts, in each of which is an Assessor and Collector. These districts have been divided into geographical departments. Contractors are at liberty to propose to furnish stationery to the officers of one or more of the departments.

The following is a list of the States and Territories and Districts in each, constituting the several departments:

First Department—Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York; number of districts, 66.

Second Department—Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, District of Columbia; number of districts, 64.

Third Department—South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas; number of districts, 35.

Fourth Department—Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, and Wyoming; number of districts, 93.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) approved by a United States District Attorney, on a form to be furnished by the department, conditioned that the parties shall, in case of the acceptance of their bid, or any part of it, duly execute a contract with good and sufficient bonds for the due performance of the same.

The Commissioner reserves the right to consider and accept or reject each bid, item by item.

The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."

Schedules of articles to be furnished will be forwarded from this office upon application, with conditions under which the articles are to be delivered.

J. W. DOUGLASS, Acting Commissioner.

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE.**

**BAHAMAS MAIL CONTRACT.**

Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New-Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas, until the 15th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel, or vessels, of Her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New-York.

The service will have to be performed either fortnightly, or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must accordingly state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, as either tender for both or any of the services separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons, net measurement, exclusive of space required for machinery, &c., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers if the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately lesser number if a monthly, with space for the stowage of from forty to sixty tons of cargo, and not exceed a draught of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the Harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers and freight.

A form of tender and conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office in Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul in New-York.

The proposed service will commence in February next. By order of the Governor.

C. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 15th May, 1870.

**CANADA AIR-LINE RAILWAY COMPANY.**

The Directors of the Canada Air-Line Railway invite tenders for the construction of their Line. Plans and specifications for the section from Glencoe to Aylmer will be on exhibition at the office of the Chief Engineer, G. L. REID, Esq., Hamilton, from the 20th August next.

All offers must be in the hands of the undersigned before the second day of September next, marked "Tenders for Construction of Canada Air-Line Railway." JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

HAMILTON, Ontario, 28th July, 1870.

ENGINEER OFFICE FOR HARBOR DEFENSES, UNION BANK BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MD.

**SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE**, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of the 12th day of September next ensuing, for the removal of the following "obstructions" from the channel of James River, Virginia, below Richmond, viz:

[illegible]

At Trent's or Graveyard Reach, about ten miles below Richmond, wreck of steamer Fanny, 300 tons, old measurement; wreck of pilot-boat Flame, 87 tons, old measurement.

Below Aiken's or Varina, and twenty-one miles from Richmond, 37 to 49 piles, part of remains of old Military Bridge.

Proposals will be received for the removal of all the obstructions named above, or a portion, but single bids are preferred for the entire removal of all the obstructions at each point as named above.

Each proposal must state the time within which the work will be finished, and the method or manner of removal proposed at each point, whether by blasting or otherwise.

Some of the wrecks are of considerable value, and it is expected that the privilege of raising them will either be paid for by the contractors in money to the United States, or that their materials will be taken in compensation for removing other wrecks which are worthless.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids for any reason deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

Proposals will be opened at 12 P. M. of the 12th day of September next ensuing, in presence of such bidders as may choose to attend.

Forms of proposals to be had on application at this office.

Proposals must be in duplicate, indorsed "Proposals for Removing Obstructions in James River," each accompanied by a printed copy of this advertisement, and addressed to

Col. WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Union Bank Building, Baltimore, Md.

**PROPOSALS FOR INCLOSURES AND LODGES FOR NATIONAL CEMETERIES AT WASHINGTON, D. C., ARLINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA, VA.**

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8, 1870.

I. Sealed proposals for inclosing the United States Military Asylum (Soldiers' Home) National Cemetery, D. C., the Battle National Cemetery, on 7th-st. Road, Washington, D. C., and the Arlington and Alexandria (Va.) National Cemeteries, will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., until Sept. 5, 1870, at noon.

The length of the inclosures will be as follows: United States Military Asylum Cemetery, 3,127 lineal feet; Battle Cemetery, 960 lineal feet; Arlington Cemetery, 12,880 lineal feet; Alexandria, 1,730 lineal feet.

Proposals are invited for stone or brick walls, plans and specifications for which can be seen at the office of the Quartermaster-General, for iron railings, (designs for which are invited with the bids,) or for hedges.

The bids for planting hedges must specify the hedge-plants intended to be used, and must contain a guaranty to keep them in order for twelve months after planting. The ditches to be prepared immediately, and the hedges to be planted in November next.

II. Proposals are also invited for building a lodge of Seneca stone at each of the National Cemeteries, at the United States Military Asylum, D. C., and Alexandria, Va., plans and specifications for which can be seen at this office.

III. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guaranty of at least two responsible parties, that the contract, if awarded, will be promptly and faithfully executed.

IV. The Government reserves to itself the right to reject all bids if unsatisfactory.

V. Proposals should be plainly indorsed, "Proposals for Inclosures for National Cemeteries," or "Proposals for Lodges for National Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

VI. The proposals will be opened in the presence of the bidders, at this office, on the 5th of September, 1870, at noon.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster General, Brevet Major-General United States Army.

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,** Commissioner's Office, No. 237 Broadway.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—Proposals, inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposals for Water-pipe," with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, Aug. 22, at 11 o'clock A. M., for furnishing this Department with the following water-pipe:

Thirty thousand (30,000) feet cast-iron water-pipe twelve (12) inches in diameter.

Twenty thousand (20,000) feet cast-iron water-pipe six (6) inches in diameter.

Five thousand five hundred (5,500) feet cast-iron water-pipe twenty (20) inches in diameter.

Ninety (90) feet cast-iron water-pipe sixteen (16) inches in diameter.

Ninety (90) feet cast-iron water-pipe twenty-four (24) inches in diameter.

Ninety (90) feet cast-iron water-pipe thirty (30) inches in diameter.

Blank forms of proposals, specifications and agreements can be had on application to the Contract Clerk at this office. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner of Public Works.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1870.

## TEACHERS.

**A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION** as teacher of English in a school, or as governess; would accept the position of companion or amanuensis to a lady; can give high recommendation from one of the oldest colleges of New-York; best references; no objection to travel. Address C. H., Station F.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.**

Corner 8th-av. and 23d-st.

JAMES FISK, Jr.....................Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE.......................Manager

SIXTH WEEK of the wonderful artiste, KATHI LANNER, KATHI LANNER, and her incomparable VIENNOISE, VIENNOISE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE. BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE. IMMENSE HIT, IMMENSE HIT of the FRENCH QUADRILLE, FRENCH QUADRILLE and CHAMPAGNE GALOP, CHAMPAGNE GALOP, in the new Comic Ballet SITALA, THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER.

SITALA.......................KATHI LANNER

To commence with a beautiful Terpsichorean Melange. EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

NOTICE.—During Mme. Lanner's engagement the usual matinees will be suspended.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**

Lessees and Managers.........JARRETT & PALMER

OPENING NIGHT.

The managers beg to announce that during the summer recess the theatre has been ENTIRELY AND BEAUTIFULLY REDECORATED, PAINTED AND UPHOLSTERED, and that they will commence their FALL AND WINTER SEASON THIS MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 15, when the BRILLIANT YOUNG AMERICAN ACTOR, LAWRENCE BARRETT, will commence a limited engagement (being his first appearance in New-York in several years.) MR. BARRETT will SUSTAIN THE LEADING ROLE in the ever-popular Drama of THE DUKE'S MOTTO, which will be presented with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, ELEGANT AND APPROPRIATE COSTUMES, and an UNEQUALED DRAMATIC COMPANY.

Full particulars in future advertisements.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Tickets purchased of sidewalk speculators will be refused at the door.

**BOOTH'S THEATRE.**

REOPENING for the REGULAR SEASON.

Engagement of MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, Who will appear on MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 15, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, In his world-renowned character of RIP VAN WINKLE, In Boucicault's beautiful Legendary Drama of that name.

FIRST RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE, On SATURDAY, Aug. 20, at 1½ o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box-office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

The public is specially notified that tickets purchased of sidewalk speculators will be refused at the door.

# APOLLO HALL.

28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.

Gen. FERRERO begs to inform the public that the BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN for the COMING SEASON. Great improvements have been made in every department, suggested by past experience, making this establishment the finest and most complete in the City. Office open until 10 P. M. each day.

**PNEUMATIC TUNNEL, UNDER BROAD-**way. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

## RAILROADS.

**NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.**

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

[illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 10 minutes.

10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

[illegible]

G. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, June [illegible], 1870.

**SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.**

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. ferries.

[illegible]

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the [illegible] P. M. from New-York and the [illegible] A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, 50c.

For further particulars, see large time tables.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

**NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.**

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:

10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

**ERIE RAILWAY.**—TRAINS LEAVE DEpots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

[illegible]

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st., corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintendent. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

JULY 5, 1870.

*Daily. †For Hackensack only. ‡For Piermont and Nyack only.

**WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT MANSFIELD, LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL and QUEBEC, FINEST SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES.** The route, via Connecticut River Valley, is 70 miles shorter than any other to the White Mountains.

Leave N. Y. via N. H. R. R. at 11½ (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M.

On SATURDAYS, the 11½ train (sleeping-cars attached) goes through to the lake without stop.

By New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip at 11 P. M. and a NEW THROUGH TRAIN from New-Haven, passengers reach the White Mountains, Lakes, &c., pleasantly the Next Afternoon.

Maps and particulars in *Traveler's Official Railway Guide* and *Farr's Connecticut River Valley Guide.*

**DUTCHESS AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.**—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1870, the trains on this road will leave Fishkill Landing for Matteawan, Glenham, Fishkill, Silver Lake, Lagrange, Verbank, Millbrook, Bangall, and Pine Plains, at 10:20 A. M., and 6:15 P. M., on arrival of trains leaving New-York via Hudson River Railroad, at 7 and 3 A. M. and 4 P. M.

RETURNING, leave Pine Plains at 6:35 A. M. and 4:05 P. M., connecting with trains on Hudson River Railroad, arriving in New-York at 11 A. M. and 9:05 P. M.

BENJ. STRONG, Superintendent.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**"A SALVO OF ARTILLERY"!!!**

OUR FRITZ HAS WON A GREAT VICTORY." FRITZ.

successful in the field. EMMET

successful in FRITZ.

In Gayler's great comic and sensational drama of FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN, now in the SIXTH WEEK of its TRIUMPHANT CAREER at WALLACK'S, WALLACK'S, WALLACK'S, having been already witnessed by FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS, and unanimously pronounced the FRESHEST AND BEST ATTRACTION of the day.

EMMET EVERY EVENING FRITZ.
EMMET EVERY EVENING FRITZ.
EMMET EVERY EVENING FRITZ.

SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.**

REOPENING MONDAY, AUG. 22. Mrs. JAS. A. OATES' Newly-organized Comic Opera Company. FIRST TIME IN AMERICA, LE PETITE FAUST, (LITTLE FAUST.) EVERYTHING NEW.

MEPHISTO.....................Mrs. JAS. A. OATES
MARTHA.......................Mr. GEO. L. FOX

The sale of seats commences Tuesday, 16th inst.

**CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.**

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 16, GRAND GALA NIGHT. THEODORE THOMAS' [illegible] CONCERT. PROGRAMME—PART I.

1. Coronation March, King William (new)....Meyerbeer
2. Overture, Egmont.........................Beethoven
3. Waltz, Man Lebt nur Einmal, 1st time......Strauss
4. Ballet Music, Feramors....................Rubinstein
5. Eine Faust, Overture.......................Wagner

PART II.

6. Introduction to third act Medea.........Cherubini
7. Andante and variations, String quartet, in A, op. 18.........Beethoven
8. Symphonic Poem, The Ideal......................Liszt

PART III.

9. Overture, Zampa...............................Herold
10. Laendler's Reminiscence (by request)... [illegible]
    Violin Obligato by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.
11. Polka Mazurka, Frauenherz ... [illegible]
    Polka Schnell, Eljen a Magyar ... [illegible]
12. March, Am Fatherland...........................[illegible]

Increased Orchestra. Admission as usual.

## MUSICAL.

**A GREAT OFFER!!!**

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

## EXCURSIONS.

**CONEY ISLAND.**—EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-SHORE—NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.—North River Line—The steamer NORWALK runs regularly every day, leaving West 24th-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30; Warren-st. at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45; Pier No. 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. East River Line—The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 34th-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30; Peck-slip at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

**PICNIC AND EXCURSION BOAT.**—The fast, safe and elegant steamer MAGENTA is open to charter for lodge, Sunday-school and excursion parties. For terms and choice of day apply at the office of the Stephens & Condit Transportation Company, foot of Barclay-st., Pier No. 30 North River, or foot of Centre-st., Newark.

**VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.**—Our excursion takes place on MONDAY, Aug. 22. Please call at the office No. 4 City Hall-place, and get your supply of tickets and circulars. All friendly to the Veterans are requested to call also.

Gen. A. RAYMOND, Col. A. DALLY.

**ROCKAWAY BEACH.**—THE FINEST excursion out of the City by the South-side Railroad, by Roosevelt and Grand st. ferries, at 9, 10 and 11 A. M. Tickets for the trip, $1. All day there.

## AUCTION SALES.

**PUBLIC SALE OF STEAM-SHIPS.**

The undersigned will cause to be sold at public auction, for cash or approved credit, on MONDAY, the 5th day of September next, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York:

The iron side-wheel steam-ship THOMAS KELSO, 1,420 tons burden, capacity two thousand bales cotton. She is in good order and ready for sea. About Seventy Thousand Dollars was spent in repairs upon her in 1869, in addition to her cost.

Also, steam-ship MERCEDITA, 776 tons, in good order—rebuilt in 1866.

Also, steam-ship FLAG, 637 tons, in good order, thoroughly repaired in 1870.

Also lease of stores corner of Warren and West streets, and dock, for period of five or ten years.

Also, notes payable on demand.

One with collaterals.............................$[illegible]
Book Account......................................$[illegible]
Coupons (Gold)...................................$[illegible]

For further particulars apply to

J. F. PATTERSON, No. 177 West-st., for owner.

**SALE OF NAVY VESSEL.**

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, Aug. 5, 1870.

The Navy Department will offer for sale, at public auction, at the United States Navy-yard, Norfolk, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the United States steamer GALENA, of 914 tons.

The vessel will be sold as she stands, and can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the yard.

One-half of the whole amount of the purchase-money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the balance within five days thereafter, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy-yard within a time from the day of sale satisfactory to the Commandant.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessel from sale for any purchase who will pay the appraised value, with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereto.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

**BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.**—THIS DAY, (Monday,) Aug. 15, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River, 1,485 boxes fresh Palermo lemons, cargo *Stafford*, from Palermo; immediately after, within their store, 1,240 boxes fresh Sicily lemons, 136 boxes fresh Malaga lemons, all landing ex steamers from Liverpool.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MITCHELL, late of the City of New-York, now deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 174 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of April, 1870.

JAMES H. THORNE, CHARLES S. MITCHELL, Executors of Anna Mitchell, dec'd.

ap18-law6mM*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS GRINNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at their place of business, No. 65 William-st., in the City of New-York on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, the 6th day of April, 1870.

RIDLEY WATTS, HENRY GRINNELL, } Executors.

ap11-law6mM

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against UDOLPHO WOLFE, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 22 Beaver-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, 6th day of April, 1870.

DAVID H. BURKE, Executor. ADELE E. WOLFE, Executrix.

ap11-law6mM*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES O. PROUDFIT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. C. Traphagen, No. 7 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of April, 1870.

ANN F. HILLIARD, Administratrix.

ap11-law6mM*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BAYLIES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, or his attorneys, Brinsmade & Holbrook, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of May, 1870.

JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Executor, &c.

my9-law6mM

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EZRA BUCKNAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, Jane Bucknam, No. 112 Lexington-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of June, 1870.

JANE BUCKNAM, Executrix. FRANCIS A. COFFIN, SAMUEL LEECH, } Executors.

je13-law6mM*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH PATMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 23 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of June, 1870.

SOLOMON J. PATMAN, Executor.

je6-law6mM*

## SPIRITUALISM AND THE MEDIUMS.

### The Different Kinds of Spirits—Their Mission and Profits—Whence have they Come?—A Sunday Evening's Seance—Communications on the War—"Old Fritz" and the "Little Corporal" Not at Home.

Spiritualism and spiritualistic circles are subjects by no means unfamiliar. In numerous forms, liquid as well as ethereal, have they made themselves known to mankind. Best known, perhaps, and certainly accompanied with least mystery and doubt, are those spirits which assume a liquid shape, though as to their character and influence for human weal, public opinion is somewhat divided. True it is the time was when a man might partake of a little old Kentucky Bourbon or Pennsylvania rye and live, but since the evil days of internal revenue tax have come upon us, the prevailing opinion seems to be that this globe would turn quite as smoothly on its axis, if these latter day spirits had never resolved to visit this sublunary sphere and reveal their subtle forces to man. Whatever be their mission, whether for weal or woe, certainly they have proved most turbulent spirits in their way, and, as the Police know with sorrow, such spiritualistic circles are by no means conducive to the public tranquility, breaking up, as they frequently do, in actual and not o'er friendly rows.

These spirits have, however, one feature appreciable in the City of New-York—they are truly democratic in their character. Disdaining to be respecters of persons, they are ready to contribute their services to all mankind, or even beasts, and will accommodate themselves to the pecuniary resources of all, whether coming with an offering of five-cent nickel or a fifty cent Treasury stamp. Yet, behind all their seeming generosity and good offices, there may be sometimes discovered a latent avariciousness. They will, indeed, cause the sorrowing heart to forget its sorrows, but will cruelly permit a deeper and more bitter returning realization of the same sorrow, in order that the sufferer may again become a purchaser of their momentary charm. Prompt and free to affiliate with all classes, they are no less assiduous and unselfish in promoting the interests of each other; for, let one of them but find himself at home in some man's well-garnished apartments, and he is immediately off in search of seven other devils worse than himself, with whom he returns to revel o'er the new conquest.

But, it is of the ethereal spirits we would speak more particularly. These, in common with the former class, have been suspected by some ill-disposed and unappreciative minds with being natives of regions unmentionable. This suspicious idea may possibly have originated in the fact, that one of the earliest apostles of Spiritualism, and its most steadfast upholder in this City during the past nineteen years, was previously engaged in the manufacture of lucifer matches; and people may have thought, that long familiarity with the use of sulphur and brimstone eventually opened the way for direct communication with that subterranean firm which is said to have a monopoly of these commodities. However this may be, and notwithstanding these messengers from the mystic sphere are not above the temptations of filthy lucre, it must be admitted that they hold out promise of most beneficent services to the human race. It was an opportune moment about a quarter of a century ago, when the Fox sisters, of Rochester, set persons, laymen and women by the ears, with the announcement that they could put to rest all perplexing doubts as to a future state. From that day to this, the newly discovered mode of communication has had its votaries, laboring diligently to utilize it for the behoof of man. These spirits, if true to the terms of their prospectus, issued to the world from time to time, must throw a welcome ray over the pathway of poor perplexed and groping humanity. They have essayed to give us not only correct maps of the Spirit land, and the condition and employment of departed friends there, but they propose to open to us the future of life here and hereafter, and, by way of throwing in some incidental benefits to us in this life, will recover lost bonds or jewels, reveal the form and features of future husband or wife (a perplexing problem to many), and heal all manner of diseases to which human flesh is heir, from hernia to hydrophobia. It is true they have sometimes been suspected of lying and failing of their promise, but of course this is a vile slander, not entitled to a moment's credit. It is no less true that their modes of communication with those in the flesh are somewhat crude and primitive, and hardly in keeping with the march of science in this world, much less the next, and that they frequently engage in very stupid and boyish exhibitions, such as table-turning, and rope-tying and untying. That even these things can be done by them only in the dark, may be all right and proper, but it tends to the conclusion that these spirits "love darkness rather than light," and may, after all, have come from regions where sulphurous air prevails. Indeed, it has been more than once asserted, and stands uncontradicted, that a heavy sulphurous atmosphere has frequently prevailed at spiritualistic seances, and thus, it seems, the connection between spiritualism and match-making may not be very remote.

It is remarkable, too, that nearly all the apostles and believers in Spiritualism have a weird, unearthly look. Among all who assemble at the great head-quarters of the faith, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street, there is but one (the jolly, corpulent Dr. ——) who does not look as if they had just beheld a frightful vision, which had "set each particular hair on end, like quills upon the fretful porcupine." Spiritualistic visions are, however, probably not too nourishing to the human system; corned beef and cabbage might have a better effect; but, according to JOHN MITCHEL in his entertaining *Jail Journal*, the more infirm the body becomes, the nearer and clearer does the mind's vision of the future seem to grow; and thus it may be, that what English jailers did for the "contumacious and impenitent rebel," these spiritualists have voluntarily inflicted on themselves in preparation for the fulfillment of their high mission.

However much doubt may have been cast on the truthfulness or reliability of these assumed spiritual communications, in times of perplexing doubt even unbelievers are disposed to try the experiment. Now, especially, when amid the confusion of war telegrams, prophecies and speculations concerning the European war, the public mind is in as much anxious uncertainty as was ever maid concerning her future husband, people are ready to welcome any solution that might seem reasonable, even from spirits, (infernal though they might be.) In this frame of mind, doubtless, some few, anxious to discover whether NAPOLEON would finally play the Marseillaise beneath the walls of the Royal Palace in Berlin, or "Old WILLIAM" and "OUR FRITZ" should blow their Frankfort fish-horns before the defenses of Mont Martre and command a surrender, assembled at a Spiritualistic circle in Sixth-avenue, last evening, to invoke the aid of the great departed in solving the problem. It was anticipated that none less than "Old FRITZ" himself, or the "Little Corporal" would come to the front on the occasion, and, as we entered, visions of cocked hats and top boots seemed to float amid the base of the dimly lighted room. At a table in the room sat a tall, angular, spirituelle looking female, dressed in black, while an irregular group of half a dozen persons were scattered around, some of whom were evidently devotees, while others, manifestly curiosity seekers, sat demure and wonder-stricken, as if anticipating some terrible convulsion of nature. On matters of love and absent friends the Spiritualistic priestess seemed, though in the usual vague and general way, to give apparent satisfaction to the young gent and his fraulein, adding the love-laden assurance that the future would be a happy one; but those who came to solve the future of the war, were doomed to disappointment. Neither NAPOLEON or FREDERICK would deign to respond, and the inquirer was left to assume that they were either in close and earnest discussion in the other sphere, or else were present with the armies of their respective countries, and at that moment, perhaps, the great Uncle, through the medium of HOME, was correcting the military errors of the nephew. One other accommodating spirit, however, who failed to gratify us with his name, but whom, we were assured, was quite familiar with the views of the great departed military heroes on matters pertaining to the present war, condescended to communicate the following general remarks in relation thereto. He said, the medium assured us, that the war would be a long one; that at first the Prussians would be victorious, but would be finally beaten by the French; that the contest would finally assume a religious character, and end in a compromise after both sides had become completely exhausted. Thus, though general in its terms and somewhat indefinite, we have at last some reliable information on this all absorbing question. The military inquirer took his leave with the assurance that seances were given during the week, and if he would call again, he might from time to time be able to obtain more definite and satisfactory communications.

Descending the shadowy stairs we leave the sulphurous odors behind, welcome the cool air sweeping down from the north-west, and mentally pray to be delivered from quacks, whether in medicine, morals, or prophecy.

### Reunion of the Long Island Presbyteries.

The Old and New School Presbyteries of Long Island will meet at Southold to-morrow, for the purpose of reunion. The Presbytery of Long Island will include Suffolk County, except Huntington, the extreme western town, which is joined to Queens. The number of members will be about 3,500. There will be nearly fifty clergymen. At the time of the separation, thirty years ago, the Presbyteries contained the following ministers: Revs. Jonathan Huntington, Abraham Luce, Ralph Smith, Daniel Beers, Jonathan Robinson, John D. Gardner, Jos. A. Copp, Amasi Francis, Ezra Youngs, S. B. Ely, H. N. Wilson, and Samuel Kellog. Of the entire number the four last named are the only ones living. Rev. EZRA YOUNGS, of Cutchogue, is the only one now residing in the county.

Among the clergymen who will attend the reunion exercises is Rev. PHINEAS ROBINSON, the author of "Immorality," and of other poems. He was ordained at Southold on Aug. 29, 1827.

Among the clergymen of the Presbytery are natives of several countries, and of some half dozen States, graduates of seven colleges and of nearly as many theological seminaries.

Rev. WM. B. REEVES, of Quogue, will deliver a discourse in the evening. Other eminent speakers, both from the county and elsewhere, will take part in the exercises.

## THE RIOT AT MAMARONECK.

### Accurate Account of the Fight—About 150 Italians Engaged Against a Large Body of Irishmen—The Former Defeated—No Lives Lost.

The reports which were made, yesterday, in regard to the riot at the town of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on Saturday last, appear to have been greatly exaggerated, the result being less serious than was first announced. It seems that there were 300 laborers employed in making improvements at Grand-Park, of which number 285 were Italians, the rest being mostly Irishmen. Both classes exhibited a feeling of unfriendliness toward each other. Recently it was decided to discharge the Italians, many of whom behaved in an insubordinate manner. The work which was laid out for the season having been nearly completed, several of the Italians were accordingly discharged, on Thursday afternoon, after they had been paid off. On Friday more discharges were made, and about 150 Italians visited Mr. WILSON'S office, in a solid body, for the purpose of procuring their wages. They blockaded the entrance to the office, and one incensed young Irishman offered to force his way through their line. In attempting to do so he used rough means, and the Italians resisted his conduct by striking him twice on the head with a shovel, inflicting painful wounds. The appearance of blood which followed created an impression that the man had been stabbed, and this was the incentive for a general fight between the Italians and a body of the Irish laborers, in which sticks and stones were hurled about in a lively manner by the combatants. The Italians took a position on the railroad-track, on an elevated portion of ground, and then commenced throwing missiles at their adversaries. The Irish immediately mustered in full force, and subsequently made a united attack on the Italians, amid wild yells. The latter fled in various directions, the majority of them running down the track toward New-Rochelle, a few miles below. Many of the fugitives had not received the money due them at the time they ran. During the skirmish several of the fighters received injuries, but not of a severe character, however.

## CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

### Pickpockets—Minor Larcenies—Almost a Homicide—Fatal Accidents and Sudden Deaths.

EDWARD ROURKE was arrested, yesterday, and was subsequently arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of having stolen $15 in money and a quantity of clothing, valued at $30, from the room of JOSEPH WEBER, at No. 40 Eighth-street. The prisoner was the only one who had access to the apartment besides the occupant. He was fully committed.

HENRY DINO, colored, aged fifty, died suddenly, yesterday, at No. 156 Stanton-street.

HENRY CARROLL, of No. 46 James-street, made a complaint yesterday, before Justice QUINN at the Tombs, against JAMES KEATING, who stabbed him in the arm on Saturday night. The accused was held for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

A distressing accident occurred on Saturday, at Blackwell's Island, one of the keepers, Mr. JOSEPH KNOX, being accidentally drowned. Some visitors were ferried to the island in a small row-boat, and one of them attempted to land by climbing up the sea-wall, displacing a large coping-stone, which fell into the boat and caused it to fill and sink. In assisting a lady, Mr. KNOX was drawn under by the current, and drowned. The other passengers were rescued with great difficulty. The body of the deceased was recovered, and a Coroner was subsequently notified. Mr. KNOX was forty years of age, and saw service in the late war. He had been a keeper on the island for six years.

GEORGE PAUL was arraigned before Justice QUINN, at the Tombs, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a gold watch, valued at $75, from the vest pocket of JOSEPH CURRAN, residing at No. 125 West Seventeenth-street. The complainant was standing on the corner of Nassau and Fulton streets when he felt a sudden pull at his watch-chain, and then ascertained that his time-piece had been taken—the broken chain being all that was left him. PAUL was standing near him at the time, and was accordingly arrested. The Magistrate held him for trial. The watch was not recovered.

ALFRED STEWART, aged eight years, died suddenly yesterday at No. 79 Charlton-street.

BRIDGET HORAN, aged twenty-eight, native of Ireland, who was severely burned on Saturday night, at No. 15 West Forty-first-street, by the explosion of some alcohol or kerosene, while filling lamps, died at Bellevue Hospital, yesterday. Coroner FLYNN gave a permit for the removal of the body to No. 118 East Twelfth-street, where an inquest will be held.

At an early hour yesterday morning, WM. DAVIS, aged nineteen, of No. 2 Washington-street, strayed into the apartments of MARGARET DUNN, at No. 1 Bridge-street. He was partially intoxicated at the time, and threw himself on her bed. Mrs. DUNN, who is a washerwoman, was absent when he entered. On returning she found DAVIS asleep, after which she awoke him and ordered him out of the room. DAVIS refused and called her vile names, which so angered the woman that she seized a common hatchet and struck him three times on the head with the weapon, causing dangerous wounds. The man became insensible, and as the neighbors became alarmed they notified the First Ward Police, who arrested MARGARET and conveyed the wounded man to the Park Hospital. Mrs. DUNN was arraigned before Justice QUINN, at the Tombs, during the forenoon, when she was remanded to await the result of the wounds inflicted by her. The wounded man was in a semi-comatose condition at a late hour, and there were no hopes entertained of his recovery, though one symptom existed that he had sustained a fracture of the base of the skull. The woman seemed in no way sorry for the desperate attack she had committed.

On Saturday evening the rowdy portion of the First Ward Pleasure Club indulged themselves in a free fight at Hamilton Park, when they used pistols, stones and clubs, several persons being severely injured. Capt. GUNNER and a squad of Police was summoned, when they arrested several of the combatants and drove the rest into the street.

HERMAN BALTER, aged fifty-two, of Patterson, N. J., leaped into the East River at the foot of Tenth-street, but was rescued in an exhausted condition and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

MARTIN MCCORMACK, of No. 172 Madison-street, was arraigned at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Alderman WALSH, on a charge of feloniously assaulting his relative, THOMAS MCCORMACK. The prisoner drew a knife with which he stabbed THOMAS in the side, inflicting a serious wound. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital. The prisoner was committed to await the result.

A number of First Ward roughs were arrested by a squad of officers from the Nineteenth Precinct, at Hamilton Park, on Saturday night, and were arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of disorderly conduct and reckless use of fire-arms. They gave their names as THOMAS EGAN, DANIEL HOLLAND, BENJAMIN CROWLEY, MICHAEL O'SHEA, and PATRICK MALONE. EGAN fired two shots into a crowd of about 400 people, who were present in the ball-room of the hotel at the time. As Sergeant SCHULTZ was in the act of arresting EGAN, MALONE presented a pistol to his breast, and threatened to shoot him unless he desisted. They were all remanded for examination.

DAVID MURPHY was committed, at the same Court, on a charge of assaulting HENRY MEYERS, of No. 204 East Forty-second-street, on Saturday night, in Sixty-first-street, and of robbing him of $9.

MATHEW WHELAN and THOMAS H. MURRAY were also brought up on a charge of assaulting ROBERT FISHER, of No. 368 Mott-street. FISHER was going home from a picnic and had two ladies with him at the time the prisoners met him. The latter drew heavy lager-beer glasses from their pockets and struck at FISHER. It was supposed that their intention was to rob him; however, they were prevented from so doing by the timely arrival of two officers of the Nineteenth Precinct. FISHER not appearing to prosecute, they were discharged.

### Large Catholic Procession in Jersey City—Unveiling of a Monument.

The Catholics of Jersey City and vicinity paraded in large numbers, yesterday, on the occasion of the unveiling and blessing of a monument lately erected to the memory of Rev. JOHN KELLY, late pastor of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, who died about four years ago. The procession, under the direction of the Grand Marshal, FRANCIS MCDONALD, Esq., and his assistants, formed at 3 o'clock at St. Peter's Church, corner of Grand and Van Vorst streets. Some forty-five different religious and benevolent societies were present, together with the Emmett Guards, under command of Capt. O'KANEKLE, and a platoon of Police. The number of persons in line was between 3,500 and 4,000. The sidewalks were thronged with spectators. The line of march was through Grand and Grove streets, and Newark, Palisade, Hoboken, Bergenwood, St. Paul's, and Tonnelle avenues to St. Peter's Cemetery, where the monument stood. Arrived at the Cemetery the monument was unveiled, the band, meanwhile, playing a funeral dirge. A panegyric on the life of Father KELLY was then delivered by Rev. PATRICK BURNS, of Camden, N. J., who, in eloquent terms, described the deceased as an able and diligent pastor and friend. He took for his text a verse from the Book of Ecclesiastics, as follows: "The memory of the just shall be an everlasting remembrance." In closing, he said that the monument was a fitting and lasting memento of the love and respect of the Catholics of Jersey City toward a good and deserving Christian. The ceremony of blessing the monument was then performed by Rev. Father CORRIGAN, the present pastor of St. Peter's Church, after the usual custom of the Catholic Church. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the procession marched to Five Corners, Hudson City, where it was dismissed, after a review by the Marshal. Several societies from Hoboken, Greenville and Guttenburg took part with those from Jersey City in the celebration.

The monument is of white marble, and is a plain shaft, twenty-eight feet in height, surmounted by a beautiful marble cross. It was designed by P. C. KELLY, of Brooklyn, and was cut and finished by BODWELL & WILSON, of Hallowell, Me. It cost $5,000. It was erected under the auspices of the Father Kelly Monument Association of Hudson County, and was commenced in 1867. The inscriptions upon the faces appropriately declare its object, and serve to perpetuate the name and memory of the deceased. Father KELLY had been pastor of St. Peter's Church for over twenty-two years at the time of his death.

### The Orangemen's Parade—It Will Not Take Place Today—A Sensible Conclusion.

The recent announcement that the Orangemen would positively parade today led many persons to suppose that the long-deferred riot would probably come off after all. The Ribbonmen were loud in their threats of vengeance upon their hereditary foes, in case they persisted in parading, the Catholics seemingly forgetting that the Orangemen had fully as much right to appear in procession as the St. Patrick Societies.

One of the TIMES reporters sought an interview with one of the Past Grand Masters of the Orange Order, yesterday, and ascertained from him that there was a general feeling in the body that the parade ought to be made, the members being naturally indignant at the terrorism wielded over them by their opponents. But calmer counsels prevailed and it was finally determined that the parade should be given up, as in case of an attack upon them by the Ribbonmen there would be loss of life for no good purpose.

It is therefore understood that the Orangemen will not appear today, but Superintendent JOURDAN will no doubt see that there is a sufficient force of Police ready at hand in case these factions should chance to come into collision. If the Orangemen and Ribbonmen do raise a riot between them, there will be bloodshed, no doubt, for apart from the combatants, the Police will show no mercy to those they happen to find disturbing the public peace.

### A Nuisance Sanctioned by the Health Board.

Loud complaints have been made against certain manure manufacturers who have taken possession of a vacant lot fronting on the North River, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, with the intention of using it in the work of preparing manure for market. The air in the vicinity is constantly impregnated with offensive and poisonous odors, arising from a mass of foul matter which has been deposited in the lot. The old Board of Health refused the authors of the nuisance a permit to carry on their business, at the request of the residents of the neighborhood, but since the new Board has been in power, thousands of loads of manure have been dumped at the place. The owners of the manure heap recently asked the present Board to sanction the nuisance, which they did, despite the protestations of Commissioner STEPHEN SMITH. The following was the vote in the Board in regard to the granting of a permit: Yeas, BRENNAN, GROSS, MULLALY and CICCARINI; Nays, BOSWORTH and STEPHEN SMITH.

### Singular Interment of Still-Born Children in Brooklyn.

WILLIAM CLARKE, residing on Bond-street, near Douglass-street, Brooklyn, was arrested, yesterday, for violating the law in relation to interments. His wife having given birth to a still-born infant, he inclosed it in a cigar-box and buried it at the intersection of the streets named, in an open lot, without notifying the Coroner. He stated to the Captain of the Third Precinct Police that this was the fifth he had buried in that way, all of them having been still-born.

### Thermometrical Changes Yesterday.

The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade yesterday:

| | Deg. | | Deg. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | [illegible] | 4 P. M. | [illegible] |
| 6 A. M. | [illegible] | 6 P. M. | [illegible] |
| 9 A. M. | [illegible] | 9 P. M. | [illegible] |
| Noon | [illegible] | 10 P. M. | 70 |
| 2 P. M. | 76 | 12 P. M. | [illegible] |

## THE COAL TRADE.

### A Review of the Situation—Increase of Tolls and Prices—Advice to Consumers—Utilizing Coal-Dust.

*From the Philadelphia Telegraph, Aug. 13.*

The coal-consuming public are now being urged to lay in their Winter's supply of coal as early a day as possible, on account of a probable rise in the price of the commodity in case of their failure to do so. This advice, always proper at this season of the year, is much more so at the present time. Though the miners have agreed to go to work at reduced rates, it appears that the public are not to obtain any benefit from the reduction. This, however, is what might naturally be expected from former experiences. Cold weather is always made use of as an excuse for a rise in price, whether there is much of an increased demand or not. Consumers, if they are of the thrifty kind, who have a lookout ahead now and then, always purchase their Winter's supply at about this time of the year, so as not to be troubled with the increased rates. But some of these are holding back from purchasing just now, in expectation of a decline on account of the resumption, which, having taken place at a lower rate of wages, should put an increased supply in the market at low rates. The very abundance of the supply itself should lower the price, if nothing else. But it seems that the railroad companies are to advance the tolls for carriage proportionate to the decline in prices caused by the increased supply and the low wages, so that the consumers at this market will not obtain any direct benefit from the resumption. Under these circumstances those who are waiting for the expected decline are urged to buy at once, as it is thought that the present are the lowest prices which we will have this season. The rates of toll and transportation will be increased fifty cents per ton on the 1st of September, and the other transportation companies are expected to follow this lead. It is said that these rates may be increased again on the 1st of October, which is not at all unlikely, seeing who it is that does it. Coastwise freights will in all probability be advanced also. For this consumers at large have to thank the Reading Railroad Company, who, not content with present rates, which barely if hardly allow Philadelphia merchants to compete with those of New-York, are determined to stick close to the margin, leaving every inch possible for themselves.

The public is, however, warned not to rush into the market, and by so doing produce a rise, but to go in easy, as it were, taking it lightly, and being not at all anxious, as under usual circumstances, though a decline cannot be looked for. No advance in figures at this port will take place at present. A regular but not overwhelming trade, using up the increased supply, will tend to keep prices down. The holding back of all purchasers, on the contrary, will only tend to produce an upward tendency. On Wednesday last the miners at Summit Hill, in the Lehigh region, resumed work upon terms satisfactory both to themselves and the Company. These mines had been idle since February, and the effect of this idleness upon the workmen can be better imagined than described. In the Lehigh region the strike at the Lehigh Coal and Navigation mines is at an end, the men having decided to resume work on the Company's terms.

At Mauch Chunk, during the past week, there were shipped over the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads and the Canal, 110,935.07 tons. The previous week there were 118,250.03 tons shipped, a decrease of 7,315.01 tons for the week. The shipments for the corresponding week last year were 113,581.14 tons, a decrease for the week of 1870 of 2,655.07 tons. The active and excited feeling which prevailed in the Philadelphia market during the early part of the week has settled down to a steady demand for immediate shipments. The following are current rates of freight from Port Richmond for the week ending Aug. 11:—

Bangor, $1 [illegible]; Bath, $[illegible]; Boston, $2 [illegible]; East Cambridge, $2 20; Davenport and dis., $2 [illegible]; Dorchester, $2 25; Newburyport, $2 25; New-Bedford, $1 75; Providence, $2; Pawtucket and tow, $2 [illegible]; Allen's Point, $1 85; Norwich and tow, $1 75@$1 85; Norwalk, $1 70; Stonington, $1 75; Brooklyn, $1 30; New-York, $1 30; Jersey City, $1 25@$1 30; Norfolk, $1; Marblehead, $2 25. From Baltimore: Philadelphia, $1 [illegible]; New-York, $1 [illegible].

The following are the prices of coal by the cargo at Port Richmond, for shipments east of Bordentown and south of Cape Henry; to other points rates are forty cents per ton higher:

Schuylkill Red Ash, $4 [illegible]; do. Steam-boat, $4 [illegible]; do. Broken, $4 50@$4 70; do. Egg, $4 50@$4 70; do. Stove, $4 50@$4 70; do. Chestnut, $3 70@$3 90; Shenandoah Steam-boat, $4 60; do. Broken, $4 75; do. Egg, $4 75; do. Stove, $4 75; do. Chestnut, $4.

The question of utilizing the coal-dust and screenings is again being agitated, and a series of experiments are being made, with some shadow of success. An experiment vastly more important is now being made by a wealthy gentleman of Pittsburg, to discover a perfect consumption of the smoke from bituminous coal. If he succeeds in his anticipation, Pittsburg alone will economise an immense amount in fuel, and will be rendered free from the heavy, dark clouds of smoke that forever hang gloomily above it, and which fill the atmosphere, freating everything and giving the city a dingy, funeral-like appearance every day of the year.

## RETRIBUTION IN KANSAS.

### Shooting Down of Horse Thieves and Murderers—The Facts of the Case.

A Leavenworth, Kansas, correspondent of the Chicago *Times* gives additional particulars of the shooting three desperadoes in that State, some time since:

For a long time this State has been infested with a horde of horse-thieves and cut-throats, having for their President, or "head centre," a man named SANDERSON, who resided at Junction City, where he owned considerable property, and which was reported worth $75,000 or more, all of which was acquired by robberies and horse stealing. Three stone houses near the river were owned by him and occupied by infamous women, thieves and murderers. A billiard saloon in the town was also his property, and was a rendezvous for the outlaws of that section. SANDERSON and his sons, JONATHAN and GEORGE, were known through the section of the country west of the Missouri as desperate men, who held human life at a low valuation, and were feared and avoided by their peaceable neighbors.

The circumstances leading to the tragedy of July 29, at Humboldt, are as follows: About a year and a half ago, Mr. REYNOLDS, a very respectable and wealthy citizen of Allen County, and brother of Judge REYNOLDS, was found dead, suspended by the neck to a tree. A large card was attached to his feet, on which was written: "Horse-thieves, beware! You are known." As there was a vigilance committee in that section at this time, it was at once surmised that the murderers, to avert suspicion from themselves, endeavored to direct it toward the members of the committee. A reward of $2,000 was offered by the murdered man's brother, and an additional $1,000 by the county, for the apprehension of the murderers. Detectives were employed, and every exertion used for their discovery, but to no purpose, and until the 25th of July last it seemed as if the murderers would go unpunished. But "murder will out" in some instances at least. On the above date, the victim's son, a young man, received a notice from a man named TUCKER, saying that he had an important confession to make. This TUCKER was a known horse-thief and desperado, and was connected with SANDERSON'S gang. Young REYNOLDS went to see him, and was told under pledge of protection for himself, that he had been hired by SANDERSON and another man whose name he refused to divulge, to go with them and murder REYNOLDS. He was to hold their horses, for which service he was to receive $100, to which he agreed. They repaired to a road over which Mr. REYNOLDS was expected to pass, and concealed themselves in the bushes. After waiting nearly four hours REYNOLDS was seen approaching. SANDERSON stepped out to meet him, when REYNOLDS spoke, saying, "Hallo, Tom." SANDERSON answered the salutation by striking him on the head with the butt of his revolver, knocking him off his horse, when the other man came up and strangled him with his hands. They found about $1,600 on his person, and also took his watch and other valuables, and affixed the card before referred to.

Young REYNOLDS, on receiving this information, secured the services of the Deputy Sheriff and started after ANDERSON, whom they found standing in his door. He, on seeing them approach, divining their object, told them that if they would lay aside their arms he would surrender. They consented to do so, when ANDERSON, grasping a double-barreled gun standing near him, fired upon them, wounding young REYNOLDS very severely, and the Deputy Sheriff slightly. Then, emptying the six chambers of his revolver, again wounding the deputy, he made his escape. On these facts becoming known, the Sheriff, with a posse of twenty-five men, started in pursuit. He was soon found in one of his houses, and surrendered without resistance, and was taken aboard the cars with his two sons, GEORGE and JONATHAN, and carried to Humboldt, where, at 2½ P. M., on the morning of the 29th ult., they found a mob of nearly 300 infuriated, armed men assembled to meet them. Immediately on leaving the cars they were seized by the mob, the Sheriff and his posse being powerless to protect them. After going a short distance the old man broke loose and started to run, but was shot dead, being pierced by over thirty rifle and revolver balls. JONATHAN soon after endeavored to escape, and was also shot dead, the mob finishing the exercises of the morning by hanging GEORGE soon after. Although the manner of taking their lives is deprecated by law-abiding citizens, a feeling of relief is experienced by all that the country is rid of these desperadoes, and since their "taking off" a general exodus of suspicious characters has been noticed.

## LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

### NEW-YORK.

FRANCIS MCGUIRE, aged thirty-three, of No. 38 Mulberry-street, quarreled last night in the hallway of No. 31 Mulberry-street, with JOHN SULLIVAN, alias "the Kid," when the latter stabbed him in the neck and back, causing such severe injuries as to necessitate his removal to the Park Hospital. SULLIVAN was arrested.

ADAM G. VAIL, of No. 256 Broome-street, was yesterday evening indulging in the dangerous amusement of recklessly shooting at pedestrians while standing on the corner of Laurens and Prince streets. Officer FITZSIMMONS, of the Eighth Ward, attempted to arrest him, when he shot the officer in the right leg, the bullet passing into the other leg. VAIL was arrested by Sergt. MALONEY, and FITZSIMMONS was sent home.

FRANK W. ECKHART, a German, aged forty-one, recently from California, committed suicide yesterday, by swallowing a quantity of poison at his residence, No. 243 East Seventeenth-street. He was driven to despair by the refusal of his wife to live with him.

GIDEON SADWELL, aged sixty-four, of Forty-sixth-street and Ninth-avenue, attempted suicide by leaping into the North River off the ferry-boat *Lydia*. He was rescued by the boat-hands.

CATHARINE CONWAY and MARGARET DUFFY quarreled, yesterday, at No. 230 Mott-street, when CATHARINE stabbed the other with a pair of scissors over the left eye, for which she was arrested.

A lecture on the relations of the atmosphere to life and health will be given by Dr. JOHN H. GRISCOM, at the hall of the German Young Men's Christian Association, No. 69 Ludlow-street. It will be accompanied by mechanical and chemical demonstrations.

### BROOKLYN.

THOMAS JENNINGS, an express man, residing at No. 35 Bridge-street, New-York, was arrested yesterday, for bigamy, on complaint of ALICE QUIRK, of No. 300 Bergen-street, whom he married about one year ago. He had a wife and two children living in this City at the same time, as is alleged.

The stable of WILLIAM GALAWAY, at the corner of Monroe-street and Nostrand-avenue, was entered on Saturday night by thieves, who carried away about $75 worth of harness.

About 5 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire occurred in a three-story frame building on Noble-street, near Franklin-avenue, E. D., owned by JOHN H. KEYSER. The entire damage done will not exceed $300.

On Saturday a boy named HENRY YATES, employed in the office of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, had his hand badly hurt by being caught in a printing press. He was taken to the City Hospital.

The liquor-store of JOHN B. RILEY, at the corner of Gold and Plymouth streets, was entered and robbed at an early hour, yesterday morning, by some person or persons unknown.

### LONG ISLAND.

By a recent decision of Attorney-General AKERMAN, to the effect that unexpended balances of former appropriations cannot be made available, the Superintendent on the Light-house at Race Rock, at the western end of Fisher Island, has been compelled to stop work. There was an unexpended balance of $90,000, and Congress only voted $10,000 for the prosecution of the work, in view of this balance.

During the last ten years the number of deaths, in Suffolk County, of persons over one year of age, as compared by Hon. H. A. REEVES, was 3,363, with an aggregate age of 150,587 years 8 months, or an average of 44 years 6 months and 10 days.

Much indignation is being felt by the sufferers of the recent severe fire, on account of the criminal carelessness of the workmen on the new clearing, and who, it is now charged, did not take the usual precaution to confine the flames to the tract which it was desired to burn. As the returns of losses slowly come in the amount gradually increases. Already a loss of $175,000 is shown, and it is believed that it will reach $250,000. Contrary to first published reports a great deal of cord-wood has been destroyed.

### NEW-JERSEY.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL and JOHN BROWN, aged respectively twenty-six and thirty years, were caught stealing peaches from the cars of the New-Jersey Railroad, yesterday, by the private watchman of the Company in Jersey City, and were taken to the Police station. They were locked up to await an examination.

MARY A. CONWAY, the child who was run over by the ice-cart of FREDERICK W. BACHMAN, on Saturday, in Jersey City, and whose head was crushed by the wheels of the cart passing over it, died yesterday afternoon. Coroner BURNS was notified, and will hold an inquest to-day.

Yesterday the horse-cars of Newark run on all the lines in the city for the first time, much to the displeasure of those who opposed the movement, and to the delight of those who approved their running. Early in the day the cars mostly were empty, but later those going to the suburbs were crowded. Col. CUMMINGS, of Woodside, had threatened that if the cars on that part of the line should be run on Sunday he would stop them. Accordingly, when the Broad-street-Belleville car passed Woodside he took measures to have it stopped, and caused the conductor and driver to be brought before a Magistrate, who took their recognizance to appear this morning and answer to a charge of violation of the State laws. They were then released and the cars and horses sent to the stable. Col. CUMMINGS subsequently caused the conductor and driver of the Bloomfield car to be served in the same manner.

Yesterday Justice DREW, of the Police Court, at Newark, went to the house of LOUIS BUMBLE, No. 12 Beacon-street, and took his deposition, which was in substance as follows: That ADAM SMITH and PHILIP MAYER, of East Newark, assaulted him in a terrible manner, kicking him and otherwise injuring him, and that ADAM SMITH also struck him in the left side with a knife, causing a dangerous wound. It is thought that BUMBLE may recover, though his wounds are serious. His assailants have been arrested.

A young man named CHARLES KITLEET, of Newark, was arrested last night for committing an assault on a very old man named ROBERT DOVER.

JAMES MURRAY, of Newark, was sent, on Saturday, by Mr. B. DODD, of Broad-street, to a bank with a check for $80 to get cashed. MURRAY appropriated it to his own use. He was arrested and will be examined today.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened and closed quiet. The course of the market during the day is shown in the following table:

| | 11½ A. M. | 1½ P. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Consols for money | 91¼ | 91¼ |
| Consols for account | 91 | 91¼ |
| U. S. 5-20s of 1862 | 88 | [illegible] |
| U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old | 85½ | 85¼ |
| U. S. 5-20s of 1867 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| U. S. 10-40s | 83½ | 83¼ |
| Illinois Central Railroad shares | 108 | 109 |
| Erie Railway shares | 17½ | 17¼ |
| Atlantic and Great Western Railroad shares | 21 | 22 |

Advices from Amsterdam say that United States Bonds are the only exception to the steadiness of the Stock market.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 12.—United States securities heavy; 5-20s have declined to 90 for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The Bourse—Rentes opened at 66f. 50c.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—SUGAR easier, at 31s. 9d.@32s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard, on the spot, and at 32s. 3d.@32s. for do. afloat. Refined PETROLEUM quiet. Common RESIN dull. TALLOW dull at 44s. 3d. ℔ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 12.—COTTON—The market opened quiet, steady and closed quiet. The following are the quotations and sales:

| | 11½ A. M. | 1½ P. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Middling Uplands | 8¼d. | 8¼d. |
| Middling Orleans | 8d. | 9d. |
| | | Bales. |
| Total sales for the day | | 12,000 |
| Total sales for export and speculation | | 3,000 |

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 10d. ℔ cental for California White; 9s. 1d. for No. 2 Red Western, and 10s.@10s 1d. for Red Winter. Corn, 33s. 9d. ℔ quarter for European. PRODUCE—Pine Resin, 14s. ℔ cwt.

SHANGHAI, via SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—Fine Black TEAS have advanced, but Common and Medium grades have a downward tendency; the stock is 30,000 chests. The market for Green TEAS (Pingsuey) opened at 25 taels ℔ picul for fine sorts; the demand for the American market was improving. The rates are 15@20 ℔ cent. above last year's opening prices—quality considered. A large business is doing in SILKS; the market is firm, and the demand steady; the settlements for the month are 3,000 bales; exports to America, 121. Exchange on London, 6s. 1d.; on Paris, 7f. 60c.

HAVANA, Aug. 14.—The following were the quotations of merchandise at the close of business yesterday: SUGAR—There is a small business doing, but prices are firm; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 9½ reals; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 29,000 boxes and 2,300 hhds., including 15,000 boxes and 1,900 hhds. to the United States; stock remaining in the ware-houses at Havana and Matanzas, 388,000 boxes, 4,000 hhds. FREIGHTS flat; shippers refuse to charter, owing to the unfavorable advices from abroad. BACON steady at 19 3/4c. COAL-OIL firmer; in tins, 4½@4¾ reals; in bbls, 4¼ reals. FLOUR buoyant at $[illegible]. HAMS steady; American Salted, 20c.; American Sugar-cured, 27½c. LARD active at 21½c. in kegs, 22¼c. in tins. LUMBER firm for White Pine at $30 ℔ M., and in demand for Pitch Pine at $30@$32. POTATOES in demand at $3 87½c. TALLOW steady at 12¾c. BOX SHOOKS dull at 8 reals. HOOPS, $55 for Long, $40 for Short. WAX steady; Yellow, $9 12½ ℔ arroba; White, $12 25. EXCHANGE dull and unsettled.

## DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 12.—WHEAT—Nothing doing. RYE quiet; State held at $1 25. CORN very dull and lower; only one bag lot of round Yellow sold at $1 05. OATS very quiet and dull. BEEVES—The market rules at 3c.@[illegible]c. for good butchering Steers, averaging from 1,200@1,300 lbs., and 7c. @7¾c. for those weighing 1,050@1,175 lbs.; Bulls weighing 750@800 lbs. sold down to 3¾c.@6c., and Texans and Cherokees 4c.@6¾c., the latter price was only obtained for those fattened in Kentucky. SHEEP and LAMBS—With increased receipts the market has ruled dull; good fat Sheep are scarce and wanted, while of all other descriptions there is an over-abundant supply, with few buyers. There is a very moderate inquiry for Lambs for the South, but at a moderate reduction upon the prices realized last week; very few are wanted for the East, and only very choice Sheep or Lambs for the New-York market. Sheep sold at 4¼@6c., and Lambs are down fully ¼c., with moderate sales at 6c.@8c. HOGS—The supply is on the increase, but there are but few inquiries; the only sale was 82 head for New-York, [illegible], averaging 200 lbs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 13.—FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,300 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring, $7 75 for Amber Winter, $8 25 for White, $8 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and lower; sales 1,800 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 31. CORN dull; sales 1,000 bushels No. 2 at 95c., and 400 bushels do at 96c. OATS quiet. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $[illegible]; Shipstuffs, $[illegible]; Middling, $[illegible] ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7c.; Corn and Rye, 6½c.; Oats, 4½c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 25 to the Hudson, $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 45c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 42c. Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $5 50; to New-York, $4 50; to Albany, $4 50 ℔ ton. Lake IMPORTS—27,700 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Barley, 3,879,000 feet of Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—12,500 bushels Wheat, 1,390,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, July 13.—FLOUR very dull and unchanged. WHEAT entirely nominal and neglected. CORN firmer; sales 42,000 bushels at 81c.@82c., and car lots at 83c., all No. 2 Western. OATS dull; sales at car lots were made at 45c. for Old Western. RYE—No inquiry; nominal. BARLEY—Market bare. PROVISIONS firm. MESS—New [illegible] was held at $30; PORK dull at $30 50 for heavy Mess. LARD dull at 17½c.@18c. HIGHWINES nominally 90c.@92c. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 800 bbls.; Wheat, 73,000 bushels; Corn, 93,000 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS by the Canal—Wheat, 53,000 bushels; Corn, 73,000 bushels; Oats, 67,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS by the Railroad—Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 13.—COTTON quiet but firm for high grades; Middling, 17½c.; sales, 700 bales; net receipts, 30 bales; coastwise, 20 bales; total, 120 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 2 bales, first new Cotton from Louisiana; stock, 25,283 bales. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5 35; Double Extra, $6; Treble Extra, $6 25. CORN dull and lower; Mixed, $1 02½; White, $1 05. OATS—St. Louis, 52c.@57c.; Galena, 60c. BRAN, $1. HAY in light supply; Prime, $28. PORK, $31 50@$32. BACON weaker; Shoulders, 15½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18¼c.; Clear Sides, 19½c. HAMS, 25½c.@26½c. WHISKY, 92½c.@$1 05. Other articles unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 130; New-York Sight, ¼c. premium. GOLD, 117½@117⅝.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 13.—BAGGING firm at 29½c.@30c. COTTON dull at 18c. FLOUR quiet; Extra Family, $5 75. WHEAT dull at $1 20@$1 30. CORN quiet at $1 05. RYE quiet at 85c. OATS quiet at 40c. PROVISIONS heavy. MESS PORK, $30. BACON, 14¼c. for Shoulders; 17¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 18¼c. for Clear Sides. BULK MEATS, 13¼c. for Shoulders; 16¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 17¼c. for Clear sides. LARD, 17½c. HAMS, 25c. for Sugar Cured. WHISKY—Raw, 85c. TOBACCO—Sales 48 hhds. at $5@$5 50 for Frosted Trash; $6 75@$8 50 for Common to Good Lugs; $6 75@$9 for Low Leaf; $8 50@$9 for Medium Leaf to Medium Bright Wrappers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—COTTON dull; Middling Upland, 19½c.@20c.; do Gulf, 20½c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5 50@$5 75; Extras, $6@$6 25; North-western Extra Family, $6 75@$7 25; Pennsylvania do., $7@$7 50; Ohio and Indiana do., $7 25@$8; Fancy, $8 25@$9. WHEAT dull; Old Red, $1 50; New, $1 40@$1 45. CORN dull; Yellow, $1 03@$1 05; Mixed, 95c.@98c. OATS in limited demand; Old, 58c.@60c.; New, 50c.@53c. CLOVER-SEED sells at $7@$7 75. TIMOTHY at $5@$5 25. FLAX-SEED, $2 25. COFFEE steady; low grade Rio, 15½c.@16c. gold. SUGAR dull. MOLASSES dull. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $30 75@$31. LARD, 16½c.@17½c. PETROLEUM irregular; Crude nominal at 15¼c.@16c.; Refined, 23¼c.@23½c. WHISKY nominal at $1 @$1 01 for iron-bound Western.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 13.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—Nothing done; held above the views of buyers. CORN dull at 75c.@80c. OATS quiet at 30c.@40c. for New; 50c.@55c. for Old. RYE 80c.@85c. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON dull at 18½c. WHISKY dull at 94c.@95c.; demand light. PROVISIONS quiet and unsettled; no accurate quotations can be given. Mess PORK offered at $29. BULK MEATS—13c. for Shoulders; 15c. for Sides. BACON—14½c. for Shoulders; 17c.@17½c. for Sides. LARD offered 15¾c. EXCHANGE unchanged.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—EXCHANGE par. FREIGHTS quiet and firm. FLOUR dull, with a small business. WHEAT quiet; during the afternoon, $1 04@$1 04½, seller last half this month; $1 12¼, seller September, for No. 2. CORN unsettled, closing with no buyers; No. 2, 73c.; during the afternoon dull at 72½c., seller last half this month; 73½c. seller September. OATS steady at 39c. for cash. RYE quiet at 70c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull at $1 13@$1 14 cash. HIGHWINES firm at 91c.@92c. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $28 75. LARD, 15½c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 13c.; Short Rib Middles, 15½c. CATTLE quiet and nominal, with a light supply. HOGS weak at $6 10@$9 25 for Common; $9 50@$9 65 for Good to Choice. RECEIPTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 98,000 bushels Wheat, 69,000 bushels Corn, 100,000 bushels Oats, 80,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley, 3,480 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 204,300 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 2,500 bushels Rye, 7,000 bushels Barley, 3,900 Hogs.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13.—COTTON quiet; good stock very scarce. FLOUR dull and weak; Howard-street Superfine, $5 50@$6 50; do. Extra, $7@$7 50; do. Family, $8@$9; City Mills Superfine, $6@$7; do. Extra, $7 75@$7 75; do. Family, $9@$10; Western Superfine, $6@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 75@$7 25; do. Family, $7 50@$8. WHEAT—Prime Maryland, $1 80@$1 85; Good to Prime, $1 35@$1 45; Fair to Good, $1 25@$1 35; White, $1 40@$1 70; Western, $1 35@$1 45. CORN—White, $1 08@$1 10; Yellow, $1@$1 07. OATS—45c.@48c. RYE—85c.@$1. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY dull and weak at 97c.@98c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.—TOBACCO unchanged. HEMP, ROPE and BAGGING firm and unchanged. FLOUR—Scarcely anything done. WHEAT heavy; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 14@$1 16; No. 1 Red, $1 22@$1 25. CORN dull; Mixed, 73c.@75½c.; Yellow, 70c.@80c.; White, 85c.@86c. OATS dull at 40c.@42c. for Mixed. RYE—Nothing done. BARLEY—Nothing done. HIGHWINES quiet at 87c. PROVISIONS quiet; only order business done. LARD unchanged. CATTLE firm and unchanged. HOGS firm and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 13.—FLOUR dull; Choice Wisconsin, $5 25@$5 37. WHEAT heavy at $1 14 for No. 1, $1 12 for No. 2. OATS declining; No. 2, 35c. CORN dull at 68c. for Rejected. RYE nominal. BARLEY steady at $1 10 for No. 1. FREIGHTS firm at 5½c. to Buffalo, 10½c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Aug. 13.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT advancing; No. 1 Red, $1 29; No. 2 Red, $1 27@$1 28. CORN advancing; No. 1, 82c.; No. 2, 78c. OATS advancing; No. 1 New, 42c.; No. 2 New, 41c. FREIGHTS unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,800 bbls.; Wheat, 46,000 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels; Oats, 40,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,700 bbls.; Wheat, 42,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 25,000 bushels.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—Mining SHARES are active, but prices irregular; Alpha, $7; Belcher, $9; Bullion, $6; Chollar, $15; Confidence, $17; Crown Point, $8; Empire Mill, $5; Gould & Curry, $30; Hale & Norcross, $64; Imperial, $26; Kentuck, $47; Occidental, $5; Ophir, $10; Overman, $13; Savage, $84; Sierra Nevada, $6; Yellow Jacket, $32.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 13.—WHEAT firmer; held $1 30 for No. 1, $1 25 for No. 2. CORN nominally unchanged. RYE nominal. BARLEY nominal. OATS unchanged. PETROLEUM heavy. Crude, $3 70@$3 75 ℔ bbl.; Refined, 23c. ℔ gallon.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 13.—COTTON quiet; receipts 129 bales; Exports, 152 bales. FLOUR dull at $5 50@$8 25. CORN dull at 87c.@94c. OATS dull at 48c. PORK steady at $32. LARD firm at 18¼c.@19¼c. BACON steady and unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 13.—COTTON in good demand; Low Middling, 17c.; sales, 50 bales; net receipts, 38 bales; exports, to the Continent, 221 bales; coastwise, 600 bales; stock, 2,149 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 13.—TURPENTINE steady at 35@36; Crude lower at $2 10@$3 25 for Virgin. RESIN—Strained firmer at $1 57½@$1 60. COTTON—Nothing doing. TAR—Nothing doing.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 13.—COTTON—The market is at a stand; Middling nominally 17½c.@18c.; net receipts, 16 bales; exports, coastwise, 108 bales; stock, 2,100 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 13.—COTTON quiet; Middling 17½c.; sales, 75 bales; net receipts, 21 bales; stock, 3,795 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 13.—COTTON dull and prices nominal; Good Ordinary, 15c.@15½c.; net receipts, 40 bales; stock, 3,654 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 13.—COTTON dull and nominal at 17@17½c.; sales, 71 bales; receipts, 47 bales.

[Advertisement.]

NATHAN MURDER.

More Evidence.

I can produce one thousand men who will speak from experience, and declare that in their opinion, had Mr. Nathan's house been properly protected with HOLMES' Burglar-Alarm Telegraph his life would have been saved. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| China | Aug. 17 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Idaho | Aug. 17 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Virginia | Aug. 17 | New-York | Havre |
| Palmyra | Aug. 18 | New-York | Liverpool |
| The Queen | Aug. 20 | New-York | Liverpool |
| City of Brussels | Aug. 20 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Lemaire | Aug. 20 | New-York | Havre |

FOR THE WEST INDIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouri | Aug. 18 | New-York | Havana |

### Closing of Foreign Mails.

WARNING!

All letters for Europe should be marked "Via England."

### Closing of Domestic Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| North, Poughkeepsie Way | 5 A. M.; 2 P. M. |
| North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central | 5 A. M.; 4:30, 8 P. M. |
| North Way, via Harlem R. R. | |
| Chatham Four Corners | 7 A. M. |
| East, via New-Haven | 5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M. |
| East, via Newport | 4 P. M. |
| East, New-Haven Way | 5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M. |
| East, Fall River, rail | 6 P. M. |
| South, Through | 5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Way | 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver | 7 A. M.; 3:30 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c. | 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. |

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steam-ship Hermann Livingston, from Savannah.*—J. L. Villalonga and wife, Miss L. D. Villalonga, F. Loesing and wife, L. A. Dreyer and wife, P. M. Dunn and wife, J. P. Carter, wife and son, Miss A. F. Merriam, Miss A. M. Robinson, Mrs. J. Mendelhall, L. Goldberg, wife, two children and servant, Mrs. Monahan and son, Dr. J. H. McCall, Major H. M. Devenport, Major Foley, J. H. Reeve, J. R. Nelson, William Brannon, H. Spritz, D. Witkoreski, C. Sealy, Joseph Gane, S. Engle, Joseph Rosenbaum, A. Loeb, N. Weiff, W. Rosendorf, J. Marks, J. Rubotskai, M. Einstein, A. Bernstein, D. J. Ryan, J. W. Sheffield, W. W. Samson, (colored,) J. Groover, J. R. Finch, C. B. Dunmark, Sam. Mayer, Charles Donly, A. Davis, M. Rosenfield, L. R. Brooks, E. Noyes, F. Forsyth, T. Beekman, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:10 | Sun sets.....6:56 | Moon rises.....9:26

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10:13 | Gov. Island..11:02 | Hell Gate....12:24

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SUNDAY, Aug. 14.

### Arrived.

Steam-ship Hermann Livingston, Cheesman, Savannah Aug. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Aug. 13, 4 P. M., lat. 37 08, lon. 74 45, passed steam-ship Magnolia, hence for Havana.

Steam-ship Bienville, Baker, New-Orleans Aug. 6, and S. W. Pass 6th, and Havana 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Aug. 12, 50 miles N. of Hatteras, passed steam-ship Gener'l Barnes, hence for Savannah; 13th, 10 miles N. of the Capes of Virginia, passed steam-ship City Point, bound S.

Steam-ship St. Louis, Whitehead, New-Orleans Aug. 6, and S. W. Pass 7th, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Has had light winds and calms up to Hatteras; Aug. 10, lat. 28 49, lon. 79 32, passed ship Sorrento, from New-Orleans, for Liverpool.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship City of Brussels, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Aug. 4, Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Niagara, Blackwood, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Richard III., (of Wiscasset,) Wood, Cardiff June 26, with railroad iron to order. Has had westerly winds to the Banks, and from thence light winds and fogs. Is anchored at S. W. Spit.

Ship Excelsior, Pendleton, Liverpool June 18, with mdse. to Samuel Thompson's Nephew. Has had light S. and W. winds, with much fog, nearly the whole passage; was 5 ds. between lon. 64 and 68, with calms and thick fog; has had a pilot on board 6 ds.; June 29, lat. 45 50, lon. 33, saw brig Benecia standing N.; at the same time saw a large iceberg.

Ship Eugenie, (N. G.,) Voss, Hamburg 42 ds., with mdse. and 166 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had strong westerly gales to the Banks, and from thence light winds and fogs; has had a pilot on board 9 ds.

Ship Great Western, Cunningham, Liverpool July 1, with mdse. and 276 passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co. Has had a succession of light westerly winds and calms the entire passage, and had a pilot on board 9 ds.

Ship Loch Katrine, (of Glasgow,) McCallum, London 38 ds., with mdse. and 2 passengers to Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Bark Hattie M., (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Parker, Middlesboro', England, 44 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Henry & Parker. Has had southerly winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Allendale, (of Sunderland,) Gray, Foo Chow 141 ds., with tea to John Caswell & Co.—vessel to Arkell & Tufts. Passed Cape of Good Hope June 10, St. Helena 25th, and crossed the equator July 6 in lon. 27.

Bark Centro de Expertacion, (Span.,) Ferrer, Havana 10 ds., in ballast to M. Echeverria & Co. Has had light variable winds the entire passage, and been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Arcon, (N. G.,) Manhabe, Trinidad de Cuba 16 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master. Has had light winds the entire passage, and been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Mary G. Reed, (of Waldoboro,) Welt, Bristol, Eng., June 28, with railroad iron to order. Is anchored on the Bar.

Bark Juanita, Spain, Puig, Havana 10 ds., in ballast to Marcus & Co.; has had light winds, and was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Union, (of Gibraltar,) Green, Cadiz June 16, with wine and cork-wood to J. Bensusan, Jr. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage, and for 10 ds. so calm that the vessel would not steer; has been 21 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark James Welch, Bates, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to F. Alexandre & Sons. Has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light winds and calms.

Brig J. Leighton, Leighton, Newburg, for Boston.

Schr. Vincent J. Wallace, (of Port Mulgrave, N. S.,) Porter, Point-a-Pitre, Guad. 15 ds., with sugar and fruit to Henry A. Swan & Sons. Has had light winds the whole passage; Aug. 8, lat. 29 20, lon. 70, 10, spoke bark Proteus, from Philadelphia, for Havana; left in port schr. Minerva L. Wedmore, hence, arrived July 27.

Schr. Eric, (of Machias,) Stewart, St. Johns, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Simpson & Clapp. Has had light westerly winds the entire passage.

Schr. John Atwood, (of Harwich,) Galleshaw, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to R. J. Wenberg. Has had moderate weather.

Schr. Mary E. Mangam, Beveridge, Cat Island 6 ds., with fruit to Montel & Barstow. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. S. S. Tyler, Pratt, Rondout, for Cohasset Narrows.

Schr. Paragon, Wahab, Hertford, N. C., 4 ds., with wheat to master.

Schr. E. A. Chestere, Robinson, Rondout, for New-London.

Schr. H. B. Metcalf, Rogers, Marlborough, for Boston.

Schr. North Pacific, Eaton, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Fell S. C. Vought, Hallock, Troy, for Providence.

Schr. Adele Felicia, Elliott, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. David Collins, Townsend, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Brewer, Mills, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Mary A. Johnson, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Monroe, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Helen G. King, Davis, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Sarah Clark, Griffin, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Joseph Oaks, Endicott, Norwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. D. B. Everett, Cooper, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. R. S. Hodgdon, Carl, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Joseph Porter, Burroughs, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. J. Dyer, Bagley, Cutler, Me., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Martha Holt, Simpson, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Kate Callaghan, Avery, New-London, for Rondout.

Schr. Alexandria, Smith, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Nightingale, Beebee, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Freedom, (Br.,) Clare, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Barteau & Co.

Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Tirrell, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. Francis Coffin, Rayner, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Andrew Stewart, Gilbert, Fall River, for Albany.

Schr. Tangent, Wilbert, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. E. L. Gregory, Thorndike, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Geo. W. Glover, Holbrook, Rockland, with lime to A. S. Fresby.

Schr. John Mosser, Cubberly, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. Francis Burritt, French, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jas. Holden, Cleaver, Norwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Treasure, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Meteor, Paterson, Apple River, N. S., 12 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. M. E. Henry, Lewis, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. Flower, Russell, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Cohassett, Gibbs, New-Bedford, for Rondout.

Schr. J. Burrett, Nickerson, Boston, for Rondout.

Schr. A. Crandall, Boroes, Millstone Point.

Schr. Maud Webster, Vincent, Rockport, Me.

Schr. White Wing, Hall, Rondout, for Stonington.

Schr. Horizon, Newman, Rondout, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Maria, Barbour, Rondout, for Westerly, R. I.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Vigilant, Nickerson, Rondout, for Salem.

Schr. D. B. Pitts, Vail, Riverhead, for Albany.

Schr. Henrietta, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. S. W. Ponder, Thrasher, Taunton.

Schr. H. W. Wellington, Freeman, Bridgeport.

Schr. Madison, Gage, Fall River.

Schr. Wm. Carroll, Mayo, Stonington.

Schr. C. S. Hazard, Clark, Bridgeport.

Schr. Standiff, Crane, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Margaretta, Turner, Virginia.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. R. C. Averill, Smith, Nantucket.

BELOW—Bark Gertrude, from ——, and one ship unknown.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, N. E., cloudy.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—Arr. steamer Wm. Lawrence, from Baltimore; brigs Mary E. Ladd, from Sagua, and George Gilchrist, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 14.—Arr. steamer Ashland, New-York. Off the port bark Florine, Hurlburt, Baltimore; brig Lewis Clark, Baltimore.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—Arr. ship Montrose, from Newcastle, N. S. W.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—Arr. steam-ship Constitution, from Panama.

Sld. ship Royal Alice, for Cork.

### Spoken.

July 19, lat. 42 18, lon. 45 42, spoke fishing schr. King Philip, (of Kingston, Mass.,) with 400 quintals fish.

July 20, lat. 44 58, lon. 50 20, spoke schr. Cordovia, (of Kingston, Mass.,) with 350 quintals fish; all well.

July 21, lat. 43 05, lon. 62, spoke schr. Argo, (of St. Pierre,) cruising.

July 29, lat. 41 14, lon. 69 20, spoke ship Royal Charter, of Yarmouth, N. S., standing E.

Aug. 2, lat. 42 30, long. 63 55, spoke bark Atlas, (Br.,) from Shields, for New-London.

Aug. 6, lat. 41 34, lon. 69 26, spoke bark Albion, hence for Bristol; same time spoke bark Chas. F. Perry, from Rosario, for Boston.

Aug. 10, lat. 37 28, lon. 74 48, passed sch. Milford, of New-York, bound S.

July 15, on the outward passage, lat. 39 35, lon. 74, spoke whaling sch. Arizona, of Provincetown, Ball, cruising, had taken 220 bbls. oil.

July 26, lat. 46 17, lon. 41 20, spoke ship Washington, hence for Antwerp.

Aug. 4, lat. 42 30, long. 65 40, spoke ship J. P. Robinson, hence bound E.

### Foreign Ports.

At Cat Island, Aug. 4, schr. Annetta, for Baltimore in 4 ds.

HAVANA, Aug. 14.—Arr. bark Elba, New-York.

SHANGHAI, July 11.—Arr. ship Gamecock, from New-York.

## EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

### Arrivals Out.

GLASGOW, Aug. 13.—The steam-ship Darien, of the Anchor Line, from New-York, arrived at this port today.

A CHOICE SECURITY.

MIDLAND BONDS

Seven Per Cent. Gold,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

(COUPON OR REGISTERED) OF

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

MIDLAND RAILROAD.

150 MILES ARE DONE AND EARNING NOW ABOVE EXPENSES MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THAT PORTION OF THE MORTGAGE DEBT, and more than the interest on all the bonds that can be issued up to date.

The completion of new road enables us to offer for sale more of these bonds. No bonds can be issued on road under construction, and on *finished* road the issue is limited to $20,000 *per mile*.

These bonds are desirable as an investment for many reasons, the most prominent of which are:

*First*—Behind them and fortifying them is a paid up capital of nearly $7,000,000.

*Second*—The road is a new great trunk line running between the New-York Central and Erie Railways and shortening the distance seventy miles—a very great distance properly considered, and one that alone would render this road a vast success.

*Third*—The cost of building the road is twice the mortgage, and a railroad is a real estate of perfect title, and, if good for anything, is always increasing in value. These bonds are a real estate loan of the best character at half value. The cost of *single track* is about $40,000 per mile; mortgage, $20,000. Besides, in this case, the real estate is in existence *before* the bonds are issued.

*Fourth*—The mortgage bonds on every railroad running out of New-York City are good, and interest is promptly paid on them.

*Fifth*—The total interest liability of this great railway, over four hundred miles in length, will be but $560,000, gold, per annum, after the whole line is completed. The earnings of a single month, it is expected, will exceed this.

A consideration of the gross receipts of the New-York Central and Erie Railways will be all that is necessary, we believe, to convince parties that the Midland will net, after all expenses, a much larger sum than its interest debt.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

These bonds pay seven per cent. in gold, free of United States income tax, and this, with gold at 120, is equal to over 8½ PER CENT A YEAR. No rational person could expect a SAFE INVESTMENT, WITHIN OUR OWN STATE, to be offered on more liberal terms than these.

THE BONDS.

The bonds have twenty-five years to run; are issued in denominations of $1,000; bear Seven per Cent. Interest in gold, free of income tax; are Coupon or Registered, with interest, payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st of January and 1st of July.

PRICE: PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Pamphlets, Circulars, &c., may be had on application.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON

AND

WESTERN RAILWAY

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on 235 miles of road from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

The only direct line from Cincinnati and Indianapolis to Pekin, Peoria, and Omaha, being SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

OVER 185 MILES OF THE LINE ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION, AND EARNING MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE issue of bonds. The iron and all the materials for the balance are on hand and being rapidly laid, which makes the line VIRTUALLY COMPLETED. There are thirty-six depots on the line, located in cities and towns that contain in the aggregate 198,000 inhabitants, and within 20 miles of the track there is a population of over 600,000. It runs through the best agricultural, manufacturing and coal-mining districts in Indiana and Illinois, and forms part of a grand central trunk line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, HAVING MORE NUMEROUS VALUABLE EAST AND WEST CONNECTIONS THAN ANY ROAD IN THE WEST.

The bonds are convertible into stock at par, which adds greatly to their value.

We have carefully examined the country, its resources, and the whole enterprise all through its course of construction, and BELIEVE THE BONDS TO BE AS SAFE AS GOVERNMENTS. It is with pleasure we recommend them to our customers as a first-class investment. Over four-fifths of the loan has been sold. We offer the balance at 92½ and accrued interest.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. For full particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,

NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.